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MAIL SERVICE TO BUILD UP SHIP ROUTES

New Undertaking Embarked Upon by United States Postal Department

MERCHANT MARINE PROGRAM SUPPORTED

Postal Chief Expects Plan to Rival Aid Given Aviation by Air-Mail Contracts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Post Office Department, in the opinion of Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, has embarked on a new undertaking that is as far removed from the mere carrying of letters as that which sent streams of airplanes skimming the clouds in the air.

"What the forwarding aid of the Post Office Department has done for aviation may be done by it under existing legislation and a liberal administrative policy for the merchant marine," Mr. New said in a statement.

The agency of the postal service is now to be utilized for developing ship lanes at sea, Mr. New said, just as it was previously in developing skyways.

Statement of Purposes

"The new merchant marine act," Mr. New said, "declares that its policy and primary purpose is that the United States should have a merchant marine of the best equipped and most suitable types of vessels, sufficient to carry the greater portion of its commerce and to serve as a naval or military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency, ultimately to be owned and operated privately by citizens of the United States; and the Post Office Department is made a principal agency for the accomplishment of its declared purpose."

Mr. New is one of the first officials to link the proposed development of the ship lanes with the success of the Post Office Department with the air mail.

"It is believed that the policy pursued by the department, under which

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Peace Assured in Swedish Mills by New Contracts

Industrial Parliament Proves Means of Settling Long Controversy

STOCKHOLM—Contracts just signed between employers and the representatives of 18,000 workmen of the Swedish sawmills assure peace in that industry for the next three years. The workers gain a 4 per cent wage increase. The decision, announced in the House of Parliament, is on the basis of negotiations of the Arbitration Commission.

The new agreement is a prolongation of the present treaties, slightly modified, until 1933. One of these changes provides that the minimum wage shall apply to workmen under 20 years. Disagreements are to be settled within 15 days by a committee with members from both sides.

Workers' four days' annual holiday is so arranged as to include Sundays, to augment the period of rest. While the general decisions apply to all Swedish sawmills and plane works for the coming three years, agreements as to wages are local and apply only until Feb. 1, 1931. Wages vary in different places, but the general increase averages about 4 per cent.

Negotiations between the sawmill association and the Swedish wood industry workers' association have been resumed. Settlement of the sawmill dispute, which is of the greatest importance to Swedish economic life, is largely due to the moral force exercised by the two days' industrial parliament recently held in the House of Parliament at Stockholm on the initiative of the new Minister of Social Affairs, Sven Ruberck.

Harbor workers, makers of building material, as well as men in the sawmill industry will benefit by the long time agreement just concluded. Peace is also expected in the small glass industry and the carpenter and box factory trades early in 1929.

New Year's Day

Tuesday, Jan. 1, being a legal holiday, all editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted.

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Ford to Employ 30,000 More on 5-Day Schedule

To Operate Factories 6 Days a Week in Stepping Up Production

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—To maintain a five-day week for employees and at the same time operate factories six days a week, an additional 30,000 men will be employed by the Ford Motor Company, and production increased 20 per cent before March 1, officials of the company announced here. Only the factory here will be placed on the six-day basis at this time, but it was indicated assembly plants in other cities would be transferred to the same system as production increased.

Employment of the additional men required will bring the Detroit employment roll of the Ford Company to 150,000 men. Preference will be given unemployed now in Detroit, the announcement said, and warnings were given that men coming here from other cities would be transferred to the same system as production increased.

The plans call for assignment of six men to five jobs, in order that each man may have two days rest a week.

"A six-day week is all right for machines," said Henry Ford, in explaining the plan, "but a five-day week is enough for men."

It is estimated that under the plan production can be increased 6500 cars a week, and costs lowered through reduction of idle machine time.

Prohibition Cause Finds Friend in Mexico's President

Portes Gil Favors Gradual Action—Stops Licensing of Saloons in Capital

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The cause of prohibition has found a real champion in Mexico in President Emilio Portes Gil, and judging from his views on the subject 1929 should see more done to combat alcoholism in this Nation than has ever been hoped for.

While it can hardly be expected that during his short term of 14 months Portes Gil will be able to enact a dry law in a country that has always been strongly wet, it is evident that the small group of tireless prohibition workers in Mexico who have labored against great odds may expect during the coming year to have a sympathetic friend and strong backer in the Provisional President.

In answer to a question of a Christian Science Monitor correspondent, Portes Gil declared no new licenses for saloons or places where strong drink is served had been issued in Mexico City since he assumed the reins of Government on Dec. 1. He added that no such licenses would be authorized by him during his administration.

Thinks Drastic Action Unwise

Portes Gil would like to see Mexico go dry overnight but he feels that such an attempt would be both "ineffective and a failure." Such action the President explained would be neither practical nor possible under existing circumstances. His plan is to gradually educate the people of Mexico to abstain from alcohol, and to better and higher things.

As a first step in this direction, Portes Gil said he is already making a study of what method can best be adopted to combat the liquor habit in Mexico. That he will do his utmost in behalf of prohibition he assured the Monitor correspondent.

In a general way his plan is to bring about a gradual change in the habits of drinking Mexicans. Clean sports of all kinds are one of the means Portes Gil strongly favors. His idea is that the youth of the land should be encouraged to direct their attention to other pursuits, such as music and drama.

Counter-Attractions

During his Administration, he said, he will foment cultural works and appeal to theater promoters to stage plays of sufficient attraction to draw patrons away from the saloons. Portes Gil will not limit his fight against alcohol to the capital. He declared that recommendations would be issued to state Governors to do their utmost to discourage drinking, and pointed with evident pride to his native State of Tamaulipas, where prohibition made its first gains during his term as Governor.

While Tamaulipas is not dry as a whole it is so in its rural districts and in many cities, while in others there are restrictive laws. Portes Gil says this is not enough, but is a beginning in the right direction.

RECORD FOR SOBRIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOSTON

Evidence of record sobriety for a holiday week-end in Boston was given in the report to the Municipal Court for Boston of arrests made for drunkenness on Saturday and Sunday. The number of these was only 68, the lowest for the week-end between Christmas and New Year's Day in the records of the court, either before or since national prohibition. The highest number of arrests for a corresponding period was 350, a figure set a few years ago when New Year's Day was included in the week-end. Of the arrests this week only 12 defendants appeared in court, the rest, mostly first offenders, being released.

PEACE AND THE NEW YEAR VIEWED BY WORLD'S LEADING DIPLOMATISTS

Exclusive Statements to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR From Outstanding Statesmen on the Outlook for 1929

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN
Foreign Minister of Great Britain

I AM delighted to avail myself of the opportunity you have given me of sending New Year's greetings to the readers of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. You ask me whether I think the cause of peace is progressing. I have no hesitation in answering your question in the affirmative.

Though much, obviously, remains to be achieved, there are many signs that the determination of the peoples of the world to prevent a repetition of the catastrophe of 1914, so noticeable at the end of the war, is steadily bearing fruit in international relations. Of these signs the most noticeable of the past year has, to my mind, been the interest aroused by the peace pact proposed by the Government of the United States and already signed by so many nations.

DR. EDUARD BENES
Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia

ON MORE than one occasion in the past I have formulated the conviction that permanent peace and international understanding are ideals for which it is continually necessary to fight, or—to avoid the use of war terminology—for which it is essential to work unceasingly and unwaveringly.

To judge rightly of the prospects of international understanding and permanent peace, one must review the results already attained, and consider the tasks still to be accomplished. Under the head of results for the year now closing, I must above all mention the Kellogg Pact, which has succeeded in winning over almost every state in the world to an acknowledgment of the moral obligation to avoid war as an instrument of state policy.

I should also like to emphasize the series of new arbitration treaties, signed during the year, and the theoretical work done by the League of Nations, with a view to securing the universal application of the principle of arbitration, as far as this is possible. I attach, of course, the greatest importance to the new methods of interstate and international intercourse, which

practically exclude the use of war, and make settlement of disputes by peaceful means the rule. In fact these new methods are so penetrating and so penetrating in their relations between states, that there will soon be no country that would venture lightly to thrust them aside.

We have not overcome all difficulties, or settled all differences, either in Europe, or outside it; but it has already become the general rule to solve these difficulties and differences in peaceful fashion, by means of diplomatic conversations and conferences. The history of all the problems, which have come up for consideration in the course of 1928, beginning with the reparations problem, and ending with the relations between Poland and Lithuania, clearly proves this fact. I believe that in the coming year, and in those which follow it, this tendency will prevail, and it is with confidence that I look forward to the future.

HERMANN MULLER
Chancellor of Germany

THE last ten years have been characterized by a continually growing friendship between Germany and the United States. The relationship between the two countries is free from all after effects of the war and all hope for the coming year is that German-American friendship may continue to grow stronger and become deeper.

"German Social Democrats are one with the entire German nation in the claim for evacuation of occupied territories, because this is in the interest of permanent pacification of Europe, in emphasizing the German character of the Saar population, and in recognizing the right of self-determination also where Germans concerned are living in the Reich and Austria."

"The treatment of Germans as equals is also one of the preconditions for peace, but it is also essential for permanent peace that, as Brand says, all remnants of war time must at last be liquidated. To this belongs the necessity of determining what Germany has to pay. If the experts want to determine the present condition of German economy, they must make a serious investigation in order to understand what the Reich can accomplish from its own resources. The solution must be of such nature that the stability of German currency will be guaranteed." (The quoted matter is from a statement for the Social Democratic News Service which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is the only newspaper permitted to publish before its publication in Germany.)

ARISTIDE BRIAND
Foreign Minister of France

FRENCH diplomacy is almost exclusively turned toward peace, its maintenance and its organization. It is an indisputable verity that this country does not cease to search for and to adopt all proper means for the development of peace.

One thing is certain, every year which passes without war fortifies the hope that it will never come again. Our duty is to do everything to attain this end.

Peace can only be permanent when it rests on a sound foundation. Those who are disillusioned by the fact that not more has been accomplished have made the mistake of expecting more than was possible. Though one has the sentiment of peace, it is unfair to the peoples of today to make them believe war is entirely out of the question.

Locarno has contributed to increasing our security. The Pact of Paris, which denounces war as a crime, constitutes one more guarantee. It is a further step in the right direction. When a nation interdicts war, the gesture constitutes an obstacle to war. The growth of the League of Nations will aid us in creating for all the necessary atmosphere of security. The League is the greatest existing barrier against war; it has already stopped conflicts and will stop others.

A type-treaty of arbitration has been prepared at Geneva, and there does not exist a people with whom France is not ready to sign a similar accord.

COUNT BETHLEN
Prime Minister of Hungary

I AM glad of this opportunity to express, on the threshold of the New Year, Hungary's firm desire for peace.

I am all the more pleased at being able to do so in a paper belonging to a nation like America, which my country respects so much, amongst other reasons, for all that she has done for humanity and in the interest of peace.

During the last year Hungary has advanced still further along the road to internal peace and economic co-

Historian Scans Authenticity of a Famous Diary

Authorship of Lincolniana Is Assigned to Amos Kendall by Prof. Anderson

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Discussion of the authenticity and authorship of "The Diary of a Public Man," from which historians and biographers have drawn liberally for intimate glimpses into the character of Abraham Lincoln and the atmosphere at Washington in the days preceding the Civil War, commanded wide interest at the closing sessions of the forty-third annual meeting of the American Historical Association.

Frank M. Anderson, Dartmouth College, contended that Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General under President Jackson, brilliant journalist preceding Horace Greeley and long a resident of Washington, was the author of "The Diary of a Public Man," published anonymously in the North American Review in 1879, instead of Senator Jacob Collamer of Vermont as has been contended in a treatise on the subject by J. G. Randall of the University of Illinois.

Evidence of "Touching Up" Weight of evidence is strongly in favor of the view, Mr. Anderson asserted, "that the diary is genuine and that Amos Kendall was its author. There are, however, certain things about the diary which make it

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Industry Is Urged to Treat Employee Like Stockholder

Equal Care for His Interests Needed, Says Prof. Lovett, in Present System

Failure of industry to provide for its workers as carefully as it does for its stockholders constitutes one of the flaws most in need of remedying in the present industrial system. Prof. Robert C. Lovett, of Chicago, one of the editors of the New Republic, declared before the Twentieth Century Club in Boston.

Drawing his observations from New Bedford, with its recent textile strike as a "type of New England industrialism," Professor Lovett said there are not merely two factors—labor and capital—in industry, but instead five, "the workers, the shareholders, the management, the community and the government. These he termed 'persons' in the industrial system."

"The worker," he continued, "does not get the result of his increased productivity, and, worse than that, he is the mercy of a system over which he has no control. The shareholder's position seems to be quite contemptible; he takes what is given to him, has a somewhat preferred position in case of liquidation, and like women and children on a sinking ship, he goes first."

Ray Bowden, statistician of the New England Council, said he believes the New England manufacturer who is looked upon by his western customers as a back number is suffering because of the lack of numbers in the textile industry.

He added that the textile industry is not more important than other industries in New England and that the metal industry is more responsible for the tendency to increase wage standards.

Old Covered Bridge to Be Transformed Used by Trains in Maine for Almost 50 Years, Now to Be Used by Motors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Me.—Lunenburg Bridge, among the best known of "down-east" spans, is to be given a new assignment. The old wooden bridge, with its tunnel-like frame covering, which has served nearly a half century as part of the Maine Central road, is to be removed. Sections of it, however, will be re-used for a highway bridge, as its wood has been found in almost perfect condition.

Over a century ago a system was devised whereby bridge timbers were made mutually supporting, called the "Town lattice" system after its inventor's name. Decades later, when the Lunenburg Bridge was built, this plan was used.

"All of its 125 feet," said Walter H. Root, bridge engineer at the Maine Central, "is as sound and white today as when cut as new timber. Perhaps its oak planks are bent where they have supported planking, but they are sound. The bridge in its 41 years of service has outlasted many iron bridges of more recent date."

TABLET AT JAMESTOWN TO HONOR POET SANDYS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The classical group of the Virginia Education Association has decided to erect at Jamestown a suitable memorial tablet in honor of George Sandys, the first poet of Virginia, who, while at "James City" (1621-1622), translated Ovid's Metamorphosis into English verse, as well as a portion of Virgil's Aeneid. Sandys' work was published in 1633 in a large folio edition in 1632, copies of which are extant.

PROTOCOL IS ACCEPTED BY TWO NATIONS

Bolivia and Paraguay Have Approved "With Slight Modifications"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bolivian approval, "with slight modifications" of the proposed protocol for conciliation of its dispute with Paraguay has been announced by the Bolivian Legation.

The Legation said it was not informed by its Government as to the nature of the modifications desired. The only announcement it received was that "the Government of Bolivia has approved with slight modifications the draft protocol of conciliation of its dispute with Paraguay."

As soon as the Bolivian reply in full is received by the Legation, it will be forwarded to Mr. Kellogg as chairman of the Pan-American Arbitration Conference, and to Dr. Victor Maury of Peru, chairman of the conference's special committee on the Bolivian-Paraguayan dispute.

Reconciling Amendments

Since Paraguay already has indicated its endorsement of the same protocol, also with slight modifications, the special committee will have to try and reconcile the proposed amendments into a single document which will then become the actual protocol under whose terms the conciliation will be effected.

Action by the special committee is delayed at present by the indisposition of Dr. Maury.

The special committee named by the conference to bring about peace between the two countries hopes that before the week is over a tribunal to bring about a settlement of the quarrel would be named.

Paraguay has already replied to the protocol sent her, objecting to only minor parts of it. Bolivia's reply is expected to be as favorable.

Special Committee To Meet

The conference's special committee will now meet to incorporate the desired changes in a single protocol under which the conciliation tribunal will be appointed and under which this tribunal will act in reconciling the two disputing countries.

As soon as both Bolivia and Paraguay can be made to agree upon the text of the conciliation protocol, the appointment of the judges on the conciliation tribunal will be made and the Conference will relinquish its activities in the controversy to this court of law.

The protocol now under consideration provides for an international panel of nine judges, two to be nominated by each of the disputing countries and five to be appointed by the conference itself.

Seats on this court are expected to be offered to the United States, Brazil and Argentina. Consideration also is being given to the possibility of Uruguay being represented on the tribunal, as well as some country of Central America, preferably Mexico.

Cabinet Despatches Protocol

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—The Cabinet Council has approved with a few modifications the arbitration protocol proposed by the Pan-American Conference provided for by the protocol under which the conciliation tribunal will be made and the Conference will relinquish its activities in the controversy to this court of law.

The protocol was then sent to the Pan-American Committee through the Bolivian Legation at Washington. It is assumed that the international court provided for by the protocol will take up the controversy arising from the trouble at Fort Vanguardia within three months, to allow the Bolivian and Paraguayan Governments the necessary time to prepare their respective claims.

It is likely that the Bolivian delegates to the court will be former President Bautista Saavedra and Daniel Sanchez Bustamante, former head of the Bolivian delegation to the Paraguayan-Bolivian boundary conference held at Buenos Aires.

SPAIN TO BUILD ROAD

AT COST OF \$40,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Fox Brothers International Corporation, a New York engineering firm, announces that it has signed a preliminary contract with a semi-official Spanish development company for the construction of another national highway in that country to cost \$40,000,000.

The project is to be financed, in part, by a government subsidy. Construction is to begin in 1929. The new highway will connect with the Irua to Madrid highway over the Pyrenees, now under construction, and will give Spain a broad traffic artery that will bring the country from North to South, a distance of 235 miles, connecting Madrid with the famous old seaport of Malaga.

YELLOW-BERRIED HOLLY CALLED MYTH FOUND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ELKIN, N. C.—Yellow-berried holly, a variety so rare that it has been termed a myth by botanists, has been discovered in the mountain section around Roaring Gap by T. Dan Chatham, Elkin landscape architect.

Mr. Chatham has found approximately 100 bushes of the yellow variety.

CHINA TO BUILD RAILROADS AND SAVE ON ARMY

Assumption of Control Over Manchuria Clears Way for New Projects

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI—Nanking is extremely elated at the hoisting of the Nationalist flag throughout Manchuria which is regarded as the most important political event in China in recent months.

Not only does it definitely mark the complete extension of Nationalist control throughout the whole of China, bringing the military leaders under the allegiance of Nanking and thereby enabling the government to proceed with its domestic reconstruction plans, but it definitely ends the unsatisfactory situation caused by the Japanese action in Manchuria, which Nanking alleges resulted in the Fengtien leaders postponing their declaration of allegiance many months owing to "advice" from Japan.

It is reported that the decision to hoist the flag was kept a profound secret until the last minute in order to block further obstacles to the consummation of this step. By this and other acts it is obvious that China is clearing the way for attention to important domestic problems during the coming year. Twelve nations have signed the new treaties recognizing tariff autonomy. The revised schedule will be introduced Feb. 1, increasing the national revenue by \$20,000,000 annually. Four powers have provisionally promised to relinquish their extraterritorial rights.

With the diplomatic relations clearer than ever before the Nationalist troops' disarmament conference opens in Nanking on Jan. 1, assembling the military leaders, including Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yuxiang, Li Chi-sen and Li Tsung-jen, supported by others, with proposals to reduce the armies from 2,000,000 to 500,000, resulting in an enormous saving of money to be used for reconstruction projects which are urgently needed, especially rehabilitation of the railroads.

The new year opens with abundant promise for China, for although differences still exist between the military leaders and the Government, there is evidence of a widespread desire for co-operation for the national wellbeing.

OFFICE TO AID INCAPACITATED

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—A royal decree has been published establishing a state office to help those permanently or partially incapacitated for work. The assistance in each case is to be proportionate to the extent of disability.

Nation's Charitable Gifts Set at \$2,330,600,000 for 1928

Payne Whitney's \$45,000,000 Bequest Largest Single Amount—Rockefeller Interests Donate Millions

NEW YORK (AP)—The wealth which America gleaned from its steel mills, its oil wells, its manifold industries was poured into the philanthropy's coffers in 1928 with a generosity which surpassed that of last year.

Charitable gifts from 1928 will total approximately \$2,330,600,000, according to the estimate of the John Price Jones Corporation of New York, fund raising consultants. Those of the previous year amounted to \$2,219,700,000.

The greatest amount of the contributions this year went to religious denominations, as in the past, but large gifts were made to organized charity relief for "the other half." The year was further noteworthy for the amounts which were contributed to the beautification of national parks and the preservation of historical places.

Payne Whitney's bequest of more than \$45,000,000 to hospitals, libraries and universities of the country heads the list. Although Mr. Whitney passed on in 1927, the filing of the estate's appraisal did not take place until 1928 and his bequests therefore are listed with the philanthropies of the year just ending.

\$18,625,176 Endowment Mr. Whitney's largest bequest to an institution was an endowment for

\$18,625,176 for the New York hospital, which with Cornell University medical school, is planning a new medical center here.

The Cornell medical school was bequeathed \$2,825,157. Yale University, Mr. Whitney's alma mater, where he was prominent in athletics, received a similar amount; while the New York Public Library was bequeathed \$6,210,725.

The bequests also embraced a trust fund of nearly \$26,000,000, the trustees of which were authorized to use primarily for the relief of the poor.

London—Refugees from Afghanistan continue to reach India in British troop carrier airplanes which have been able, despite four inches of snow, to land and take off in Kabul airfield, where they have been cordially assisted by the Royal Afghan Air Force.

About 80 women and children in all have so far arrived, including the Italian Minister's wife and the families of Indian, Persian and German businessmen, who themselves are remaining at their posts.

Amanullah is now quiet and Kabul itself reported to have opened negotiations with recalcitrant mullahs (Muhammadan religious teachers) who regard social reforms as interfering with their own traditional authority. This is considered here as an important move, as the mullahs are still the main political force among the tribesmen in revolt.

NEEDLE TRADES TO MERGE

NEW YORK (AP)—The merger of two unions as a first step in the amalgamation of the needle trade labor organizations was approved Dec. 30 at a mass meeting attended by 6000 followers of the left wing of the needle trades. The meeting followed conventions held by the Cloak and Dressmakers' International Union and by the Furriers' International Union, at both of which the merger was suggested.

The Real Estate Spellbinder

COLLINS ON OWEN visits Hollywood and incidentally meets an enterprising realtor, as you will note

Wednesday
on the
Editorial Page

HOOVER THINKS NEW WORLD CAN LEAD IN PEACE

Finds Natural Advantages
in Sparse Populations
and Few Races

ABOARD U. S. S. UTAH—Herbert Hoover believes the Western Hemisphere is entering an era of peace and mutual co-operation that will lead to cultural and social growth and great material advancement for all its nations.

It has few racial antagonisms such as are to be found in Europe, and the question of boundaries, always a fruitful cause of international dissension, has been eliminated as far as the large American countries are directly concerned.

The few remaining disputes over borders between some of the smaller nations it is believed can be more easily disposed of than if they existed in densely settled areas.

With the United States disclaiming imperialistic or territory-grabbing designs and having its own future bound up in the peace and stability of its neighbors, there is every reason, it is held, to look forward to an age of good will and amity in this hemisphere unprecedented in the annals of history.

The long peace between the United States and Canada, it is declared, can be expected to extend to all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. To this great purpose the Hoover Administration will be devoted, and the next President's remarkably successful Latin-American good will tour was the first step in this program.

Mr. Hoover's visit, it should be explained, has entailed no promises or commitments on his part. The President-elect avoided no problem or issue, but he came to learn and to be informed and not to arrange or discuss specific projects. His course is best indicated in his conversations with the Bolivian delegation that called on him off Antofagasta, Chile, and told him of their country's desire for a sea outlet.

Also in discussions he had with Peruvian and Chilean leaders on the Tacna-Arica issue; and with the Argentines on the tariff problem. Mr. Hoover, it can be authoritatively stated, neither said or did anything during his tour that would commit him as President or that might be considered a criticism of the Coolidge Administration. In discussing with President Irigoyen of Argentina the question of intervention, Mr. Hoover informed him that intervention was not a set policy of the United States but that sometimes circumstances required such action for the protection of citizens and their property and that once local agencies were set up which assured this, the United States removed its control.

Story of Cow Tree Has Liquid Proof

Quart of Milk Backs Explorer's Report of Discovering New Species

CHICAGO—"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"

"To milk the cow tree, sir," she said.

This revision of the old rhyme may be necessary by the new discovery of a new species of the cow tree that yields palatable milk by a member of the staff of the Field Museum of Natural History during an expedition to Guatemala.

A quart of cow tree milk has just been placed on exhibit in the museum here. The liquid proof of the remarkable tree was brought here by Samuel J. Record, professor of forest products at Yale University, who discovered and named the new species.

Half a liter of the cow tree's product is equal to a square meal, declares Professor Record, who tried it. Natives use it to make one of their favorite desserts. "While one might imagine a cow tree dairy," says its discoverer, "the tree presents greater possibilities for manufacturers of chewing gum. From my investigation it seems likely that the gum might be extracted from the milky fluid and used in place of chicle."

JUGOSLAVS SEEK PACT WITH ITALY

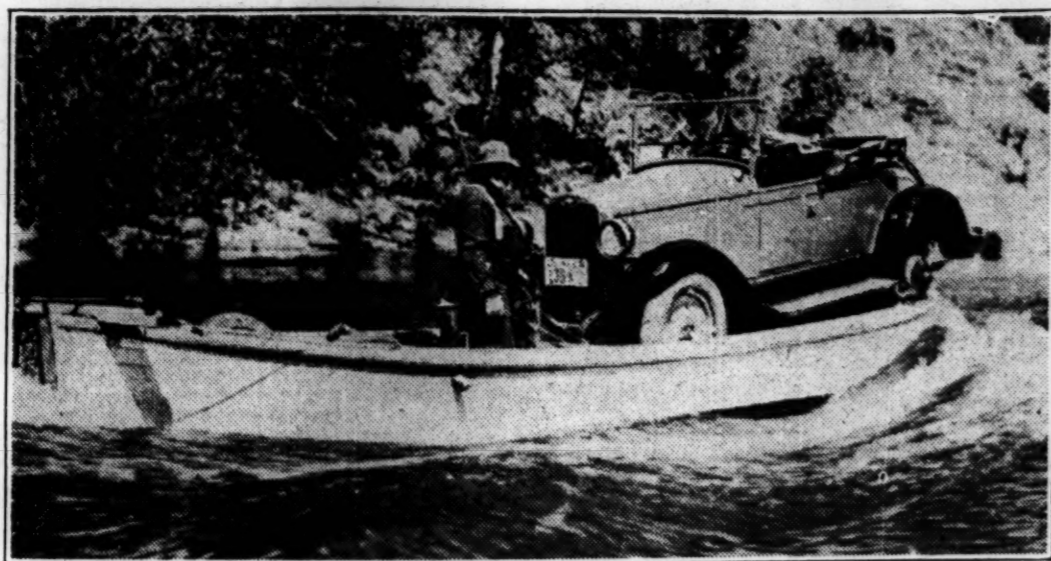
BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—The Daily Politika announces that the Belgrade Government has instructed the Yugoslav Minister in Rome to express to Benito Mussolini, the Premier, the sincere desire of Yugoslavia to conclude a new pact of friendship which would not be merely a formal pact but which could introduce a new era of understanding and real friendship between Yugoslavia and Italy.

Signor Mussolini's reply is expected in a few days.

HAWICK SCHOOL REBUILT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDINBURGH—Sir John Gilmour, Secretary of State for Scotland, recently declared open the reconstructed Hawick High School and an adjoining building which has been erected in the school grounds as a technical science and art school.

A Pioneer Motorcar Has to "Take to Water Highway"



First Passenger Car Ever to Reach Agness, Ore., Makes Trip by Launch on Rogue River.

Mexican Agrarian Reforms Defended

President Says "Socialization" Returns Land to Original Peasant Owners

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The newspaper Excelsior reports that President Portes Gil in speaking at the inauguration of an agricultural school in the town of Tepic, Jalisco, declared that such schools would bring about a redemption of the peasant classes by producing standard bearers of "socialistic principles" to deliver the peasants from their present conditions.

The President said that the socialization of the peasants and labor was desirable because it would weld these two classes together so that they would offer a solid front against "exploiting capital." "We are no enemies of capital," the President continued, "but of capitalistic systems which exploit our men, women and children."

"In our methods for the socialization by workers, especially with regard to the peasants, we do not intend to despoil property. We want to restore to the legal owners in accordance with the law lands which were taken away from them years ago and which they still need."

"Thus my government follows in the wake of the Obregon and Calles administrations in the struggle for deliverance of the proletarians."

MANITOBA'S PAVING PROBLEMS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—That a law will shortly be passed limiting the speed at which vehicles may travel on the rural roads was predicted by W. R.

Clubb, Minister of Public Works in the Provincial Government. This will be necessary to keep the roads in good condition. Last year the Government began carrying out a policy of road improvement which will cost \$4,000,000. Some 350 miles of highway were graded and 650 miles were graveled. Mr. Clubb said that in two years the Province would have 1750 miles of trunk highway provided the necessary funds were authorized by the Legislature.

MARCONI CONTROL IN BRITISH HANDS

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—An extraordinary general meeting of the Marconi International Marine Communication Company just held here lasted only 55 seconds, when a resolution was submitted by the Postmaster-General, F. G. Kellaway, and unanimously passed, confirming the making effective of the resolution of a previous meeting that not more than 25 per cent of the total number of issued shares of the company should at any time be under foreign control. It was also stated that no person, other than a natural born British subject, should be qualified to hold office as a director.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following: Louis I. Tower, Des Moines, Ia.; Mrs. Sylvia D. Tower, Des Moines, Ia.; Robert L. Tower, Des Moines, Ia.; Miss Louise Schmitt, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Mary Guggenheim, Meriden, Conn.; R. Guggenheim, Meriden, Conn.; Gladys M. Williams, Montreal, Can.; Doris Casement, Montreal, Can.; Z. M. Pirelian, Bardonia, Ardenia; Miss Lillian Lee Biddle, Philadelphia, Pa.

Motor Is Novelty in Mountain Town

First Passenger Automobile Enters Agness, Ore., by Rogue River Route

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AGNESS, Ore.—The first passenger automobile to reach this little, back-in-the-wilderness town recently

came by boat over the only route which connects this place with the outside world, the Rogue River.

The car was loaded on a 26-foot motor launch and brought up the 26 miles of swiftly running mountain stream to its destination without mishap. George W. Riley, postmaster of the town of Agness, is said to have been the first passenger to ride in the car after its arrival.

It was the first time any kind of a motor vehicle had appeared here since a truck which had been transported to this town piecemeal some 15 years ago succumbed to the rigors of local travel.

Children have grown up here without ever having seen a motorcar, and only such adults as have visited more automatically favored places had a clear idea of what modern motor transportation was like. Therefore the arrival and subsequent operation of the little roadster on the mountainous roads hereabouts is marked by considerable curiosity.

100 LOCOMOTIVES SOLD TO NEW YORK CENTRAL

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Central Railroad Company announces the purchase of 100 heavy freight locomotives from the American Locomotive Company for delivery early in the year. It was understood the cost will amount to approximately \$9,000,000.

The order was said to be the largest purchase of locomotives made by any railroad in the United States since early in 1926. The locomotives are duplicates of the Mohawk type developed by the New York Central in 1925.

Nation's Charitable Gifts Set at \$2,330,600,000 for 1928

(Continued from Page 1)

Edward S. Harkness of New York gave \$3,000,000 to Harvard University, to be used for experiment in reorganization of the university. Mr. Harkness gave the money to build and endow a group of dormitories, dining halls and common rooms which will be operated as a separate educational and social unit.

\$1,000,000 to Yale

A. E. Fitkin, of New York, a former school teacher and clergyman who built up a \$30,000,000 fortune through public utility operations, donated \$1,000,000 to Yale, while Chauncey Depew bequeathed a like amount to the same university, his Alma Mater.

Myron Taylor's \$1,500,000 gift to education went to Cornell University for a new building to house the law school.

Others who helped to fill America's charity coffers during the year gave their contributions for the benefit of those in actual need. John Markle, retired coal operator, donated \$500,000 to the Salvation Army for the erection of a working girls' hotel.

Milton McQuade, a bachelor who left no known living relations, bequeathed \$300,000 to the Home for the Friendless, an orphanage in Newburgh, N. Y., which provides a home for children of poverty. Half of the \$2,000,000 estate of Nathan Lampport, Jewish philanthropist, went to the Ansi Charity Foundation for the benefit of various Jewish religious, educational and philanthropic societies. The name "Ansi" signified Abraham Nehemiah Sarah Lampport.

Studebaker announces a new and finer Commander at a still lower price

\$1375 at the factory

Double-drop frame; New, longer, lower lines; Non-shatterable windshield; Adjustable front seat; Safety steel-core steering wheel; Ball bearing spring shackles; Hydraulic shock absorbers

THE world's first truly great motor car of moderate cost now becomes a car still finer ... at a price still lower!

A new Commander by Studebaker, builder of champions! Worthy heir to the laurels of its gallant predecessor—The Commander which traveled 25,000 miles in less than 23,000 minutes. This record has never been successfully challenged save by Studebaker's great President Straight Eight!

New Beauty • New Comfort • New Safety
Artists in coachcraft have deftly re-directed The Commander's body lines into effects of arresting

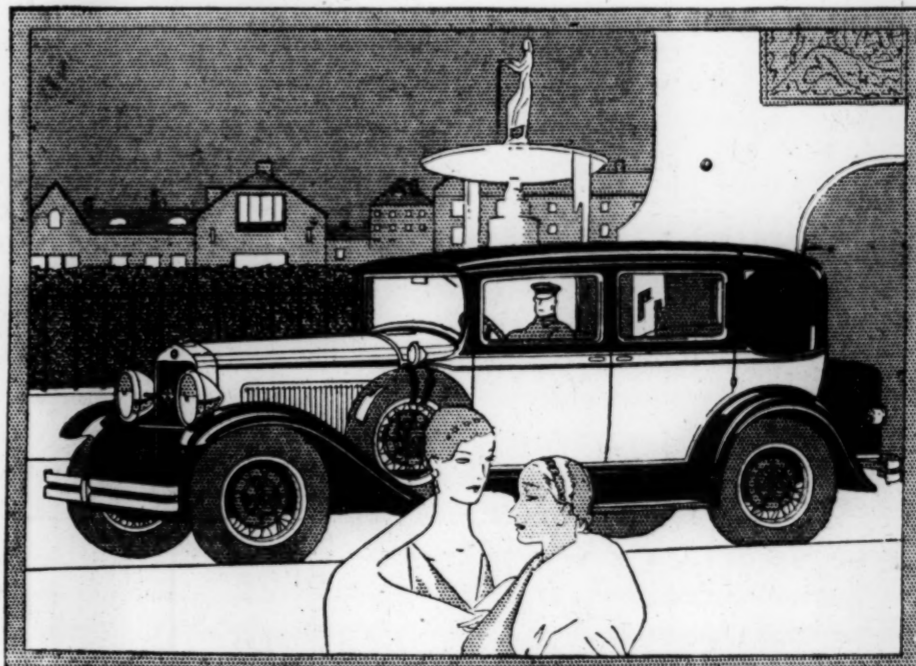
beauty. Color harmonies new to motordom, add to the new Commander's beauties, and enhance its graces.

The new Commander rides more easily—seats its passengers more comfortably—clings to the road at high speed even more steadily. New ball bearing spring shackles and larger hydraulic shock absorbers. Wider, deeper, softer cushions. A lower center of gravity. A safety steering wheel that cannot fail. Brakes silken-smooth yet instant and powerful. Non-shatterable windshield.

Never was Studebaker's engineering genius and unique One-Profits manufacture better exemplified. Never was Studebaker's 77-year-old tradition of

manufacturing integrity entrusted more safely.

Here is a six-cylinder motor car utterly without peer in its price class, because it is faster, more enduring, more beautiful, more comfortable. It is a Studebaker and a champion. There are no finer motor car credentials.



NEW COMMANDER BROUGHT FOR FIVE, \$1525—Bedford cord upholstery of French pillow type, with folding center arm rest in rear seat. COMMANDER SEDAN, \$1375. Prices at the factory. Equipment, other than standard, extra.

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Men's Suits Naphtha \$1.25

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IMPORTED
novelty necklaces, bracelets, brooches
\$1.65
Hundreds of styles—so unusual at this price words fail us when we try to describe them. Hand-made beads from Czechoslovakia. Flexible woven mesh (gold filled) necklaces and bracelets from Germany. Carved colored beads from France. Striking French novelties—Oh, you'll just have to join the throng around the counters to see for yourself how lovely they are.
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Mail or telephone orders filled while quantity lasts

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Men's Suits of odd sizes	52.00
English-made Overcoats and Ulsters	58.00 to 90.00
Medium Weight Topcoats	38.00
Young Men's Suits	26.00 to 38.00
Single or Double-Breasted Overcoats	36.00 to 42.00

There will be a charge for alterations made during sale

Men's Furnishings	
Ties	1.00 to 2.00
Negligee Shirts	2.50 to 3.50
Bathrobes	10.00 to 20.00
Pajamas	3.00
Tennis Shirts	2.50
Lounging Robes	10.00
Golf Stockings	2.00 to 3.00
Boys' Sweaters with Spx to match	7.50
Hats and Caps	2.50 to 8.00

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HOPE HELD OUT FOR ACHIEVING STABLE MONEY

Past Six Years Progress Shown to Be Helped by Federal Reserve

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Control of wealth distribution has moved out of the field of fancy into the zone of practical possibility, it is agreed by such eminent economists as Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University and Dr. Wilford T. King, professor of economics at New York University and secretary of the American Statistical Association.

"An important contribution to the solution of this problem is to be found in the pioneer work which the federal reserve banks have done in the direction of stabilizing the commodity price levels in this country and abroad," said Dr. Kemmerer.

"They have laid the basis for future action. With the world aroused to a need of the stabilization of the value of gold, and with the beginnings already made, we may look forward with the hope of seeing an ultimate solution of the problem."

In his presidential address before the Stable Money Association, Dr. Kemmerer quoted Dr. King as estimating that "in the United States alone, within a period of five years the unstable dollar blindly robbed some and enriched others to the extent of something like \$40,000,000,000."

"When individuals within the Nation are tied together by innumerable contracts which are promises to pay a given number of dollars at future date, say three months, six months or several years hence," said Dr. Kemmerer, "then the changing value of the dollar divides the Nation into two great classes with opposing interests, to wit: a class that consists of persons who on net balance are debtors and who would therefore profit by a depreciating dollar and loss by an appreciating one, and a class that consists of persons who on net balance are creditors and who would therefore profit by an appreciating dollar and loss by a depreciating one."

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Daily Lunches, 12 to 2, 30c and \$1.00

Evening Dinners, 6 to 8, \$1.00 and \$1.50

Sunday Dinners, 12 to 2, 30c and \$1.00

7:30, \$1.00 and \$1.50

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6. Not a place, consequently an imaginary place.

7. Man's humanity to man.

8. Footmobiles.

9. The Federal Reserve Board.

10. In the Thirteenth Century.

The Monitor Reader

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)

1. To educate people to comprehend the evils of alcoholism and the advantages of prohibition.

2. "My simpatico," a highly complimentary expression literally translated "Very sympathetic."

3. The co-operative bank method.

4. Black glass was used for the walls and ceiling of a room with the floor finished in white.

5. Kate Greenaway.

6. "Not a place," consequently an imaginary place.

7. Man's humanity to man.

8. Footmobiles.

9. The Federal Reserve Board.

10. In the Thirteenth Century.

who would therefore profit by an appreciating dollar and lose by a depreciating one.

Nations Also Affected

"Not only are individuals bound together by these creditor and debtor relationships, but nations also, so that a small change in the value of gold may increase or decrease international debts by a purchasing power equivalent to many millions of dollars."

"This engine of wealth distribution which, if left untouched, may bring many disasters, is subject to control. The indicator, which by its movement gives notice that changes are taking place in the distribution of purchasing power, is the general price level. When it moves substantially either up or down, we know that certain classes are being favored at the expense of others. If, at the warning of the indicator, control could be exerted in such a fashion as to obviate material further changes, then the disasters and injustices now resulting from an unstable dollar could be avoided."

"That is the problem of monetary stabilization with which the nations of the world are confronted today. The attention of the world is being focused upon the question of stabilizing the gold standard."

Progress in Stability
"Fortunately during the last six years, thanks largely to America's important position—in the world's credit market, her enormous accumulation of the gold, and the eminently wise administration of her Federal Reserve system, working in co-operation with central banks of other important countries, gold monetary units throughout the world have been reasonably stable."

"This gives us a clue to one means of control. The central banks can, through their 'open market operations' and changes in their rediscount rates, exert considerable control over this engine of distribution, particularly over its minor operations. We are still, however, in a period of experimentation in control by central banks, and it is doubtful if they could accomplish much against strong long-run forces working for instability in the value of money, like for example great changes in gold production."

"The favorable conditions which made it possible for the Federal Reserve system to bring about a certain degree of world stability in purchasing power are disappearing with the return of a free gold market and with the consequent exportation of gold from this country, build the gold reserves in those nations which are returning to a gold standard."

Gold Burden Too Heavy
"Moreover America cannot and should not in the future carry such large percentages of gold reserves for the benefit of the world at large as she has been carrying in recent years. Both the expense and the responsibility involved are too great for one country."

"The problem is an international one and the responsibility should be borne jointly by the central banks in the money markets of the world." Dr. Kemmerer added that the immediate problem became to a large extent one of so economizing the available supply of gold that there always would be an ample margin above the needs of business and, by means of central banking policies, go to control the use of this gold as a basis for notes and deposit currency that neither inflation nor deflation could ensue. He suggested the possibility of restricting the flow of gold into the arts by taxes and other government measures if need be.

Norman Lombard, executive director of the Stable Money Association, reported a great change in the attitude of public opinion in the past three years. Among signs of world progress of the movement he noted the decision of the Council of the League of Nations to consider the subject, the studies on money and unemployment by the International Labor Office and other European and American activity of moment.

NEW YORK SHIPPERS EXPECT RATE VICTORY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A victory for the port of New York in the ports differential case is seen by shipping men here in the withdrawal by Baltimore interests of their complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Filing of the Baltimore complaint was aimed at effecting a change in the practice of intercoastal lines in equalizing rates from interior ports through New York and other North Atlantic ports to the Pacific Coast.

W. H. Chandler, traffic manager of the Merchants Association, said he reasons for withdrawing the case, as given out by Baltimore shipping interests, was that a similar procedure is being conducted through the Department of Justice by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Let past advancement toward a better organization of the international community, modest as that advancement may seem to those who would favor a quicker pace, strengthen the hope and stimulate the efforts of the world in the coming year.

work of Ezra Ames, painter of prominent men in Colonial times.

The Hamilton portrait was located by Harry M. Bland, art dealer, and sold by him to Edward S. Moore of New York. The Ames canvas was well known but frequent sale of it had resulted in its apparent loss. Mr. Bland traced it through files of Dr. Joshua Van Cott, in whose home it was found, but who was himself unaware of its value.

PALESTINE, according to a report just received from Allan Rowe, director of the expedition. Mr. Rowe refers to the work as "by far the best

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PEACE AND THE NEW YEAR VIEWED BY WORLD'S LEADING DIPLOMATISTS

Exclusive Statements to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR From Outstanding Statesmen on the Outlook for 1929

(Continued from Page 1)

operation, and it is unimaginable that she should wish to retard such developments by working for, or participating in, so catastrophic a venture as war.

The recent pact of arbitration which Hungary signed with Poland a few weeks ago is another evidence of Hungary's eagerness for international co-operation in the cause of peace. Hungary hopes in the coming year that she will be able further to play her part in laying the foundation of firm and lasting peace.

ALEXANDER KARAPANOS
Foreign Minister of Greece

THE daily and increasing tendency of civilized states to seek attainment of their aims and purposes by peaceful means, thus enabling them to direct all of their energy toward development of all those resources which make for greater welfare of the nations, was illustrated by the spontaneous unanimity with which 15 nations recently proceeded to sign the Treaty of Paris, which many others unhesitatingly hastened to adhere thereto. Although certain critics have not failed to question the practical utility of the Kellogg pact, no real sanctions of war on the ground that no real sanctions of war would be against any state that might violate it, it is an unquestionable fact that the treaty constitutes a new and substantial contribution to the spirit of peace which is becoming more and more widely prevalent.

Greece, after concluding pacts of amity, conciliation, and arbitration with Switzerland, Rumania and Italy, is relentlessly seeking settlement of any outstanding questions with her other neighbors, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Albania, in order that the signature of pacts of amity and arbitration may follow as a solemn consecration of the definite establishment of sincerity and good will.

TEWFIK RUSHDI BEY
Foreign Minister of Turkey

SINCE the World War, despite what many say, peace has really existed. The countries are poor, and nations are veritably weary and disgusted with war. There is undoubtedly a world movement toward peace. Naturally, the ideal to which one must strive is a real peace, a peace just and equitable, rendering life supportable to the whole world. But, to aspire to this peace, the settlement of all differences must be brought about by pacific means, and only those.

In their mutual relations all nations should be placed on a footing of equality and treat with one another, equal to equal. This peace of justice only can be durable. That other peace, peace dependent on the balance of power, is not ideal, for equilibrium existing one moment, can in the next be upset. Such a peace only can be tolerated for want of something better, but it is, however, preferable to no peace at all.

That which, in the constitution of this equilibrium, is a serious menace to peace, is a system of alliances which often leads to war. The efforts of all nations must tend to consolidate the peace which already exists, and render it as complete as possible.

JONKHEER BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND

Foreign Minister of Holland

IN STRIKING a balance at the end of the year between its progress and setbacks in the realm of international order, the pact which is Mr. Secretary Kellogg's high achievement happily enables us to carry forward to the new account of 1929 a profit of inestimable preventive value.

Retarded action in the domain of disarmament cannot justly be deemed to wipe out that profit. For, whereas the beneficial influence which the pact tends to exercise is not necessarily dependent on effective disarmament, the latter is undoubtedly aided by that atmosphere of greater confidence which the outlawry of war is precisely calculated to foster.

Let past advancement toward a better organization of the international community, modest as that advancement may seem to those who would favor a quicker pace, strengthen the hope and stimulate the efforts of the world in the coming year.

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AUGUST ZALESKI
Foreign Minister of Poland

THE progress of humanity toward durable, secure peace may be slow, yet it cannot be denied that useful work is constantly being done in the right direction. I am, therefore, confident that barring untoward events, the coming year will bring us some step at least nearer the realization of the noblest achievement in human history.

The idea of arbitration is now firmly established in the conscience of all civilized peoples. The Kellogg pact, though not yet ratified by its signatories, may already be considered as constituting a moral bond that all war is to be excluded from legitimate national policies.

The work of pacification Poland has contributed her part with deep conviction that this country has nothing to win but much to lose by war. Poland is living up to the traditions of her past, to the necessities of her present, and to the ideals of her future, which are independence, security, national progress in culture and prosperity.

Free from the spirit of militarism, Poland will most gladly welcome the day when all civilized nations resolve to lessen the burden of armaments by creating a reliable system of international solidarity.

GEN. PRIMO DE RIVERA
Prime Minister of Spain

IT is a pleasure to renew today the salutation which on the commencement of the year 1929 I addressed to the people of the United States in the name of Spain through the columns of The Christian Science Monitor. Every effort toward fostering cordial relations between the two countries is being made by Spain, for which it would like to see full reciprocity from the great North American Nation, and it entertains the hope that this will be shown during the coming year. Spain, which offers maximum facilities for the natural produce of the United States, and is a fine market for the progressive industry of that country, is bitterly impressed by each one of the measures which tend to make difficult the admission of our products in yours. I also hope the attendance of the United States of America at the Seville Exhibition, together with all American countries, which will be inaugurated on March 15, next, will be the occasion for Spain to be visited by American citizens, who, after touring our country and admiring its artistic treasures and learning to appreciate the character of its people, will contribute toward the fomentation of fraternity between our two countries.

PAUL HYMAN

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium

THE year 1928 has seen the realization of a pact which has banished war as a political instrument of its people. The idea of considering aggressive war as a crime has gradually made its way and is now consecrated by a solemn promise. It is for the nations, success in endeavors for harmony in community and peace in industry depends upon the honest good will of each side to understand the other and level differences of opinion. May the efforts which have already been made by different administrations be crowned with success. On this economic welfare places its incontestable demands.

WILHELM MIKLAS

President of Austria

DESPITE restricted frontiers which the treaty of Saint Germain has drawn around Austria, and despite great external restraints hampering our economic development, nevertheless I am confident Austria still has a significant rôle to play in the life of the community of nations.

Our new Republic, which is established on the idea of real democracy, strives to continue to protect and foster a culture it has inherited so it may become the inheritance of the whole people.

We Austrians desire nothing more than that our people should be strong to compete in a friendly manner with other peoples and that we should be guardians of true progress and peace, not only in Europe, but throughout the world.

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and by each trying to understand how the other is situated.

A reasoned judgment prepares the way for rendering efficacious written engagements which, without such preparation, would remain a dead letter. I trust that these ideas will unfold during the year 1929 and will contribute to a more and more effective collaboration in the cause of general peace.

MAXIM LITVINOFF
Acting Foreign Commissar of Russia

COMPLETELY absorbed in its work of internal construction, the Soviet Government, in harmony with the directions of the highest organs of the Soviet power, keeps far away from diplomatic concoctions and intrigues, refusing to participate in any sort of military-political groupings.

Along with this the Soviet Government concretely points out the way which leads to maximum safeguarding of general peace. This way the Soviet Government considered and considers immediate, full general disarmament, or at least the maximum reduction of armaments as the first step to full disarmament. These ideas found expression in the two projects for complete and for partial disarmament, presented by the Soviet Government to the preparatory commission on disarmament attached to the League of Nations.

Our Government reacted critically to the Kellogg pact, noting its inadequacy and limitation. Nevertheless, considering that the states which signed the Kellogg pact take on themselves certain moral obligations before public opinion in the sense of non-aggression and that the pact has some, although limited significance, our Government, without wavering, associated itself with this pact.

We repudiate any sort of acquisitive and aggressive aims. We don't intend to attack anyone, but, on the contrary, we shall, as formerly, and even with new energy, continue our struggle for peace and disarmament. We carry on this policy of peace, not as a result of weakness or sentimental pacifism, but because it is inherent in the very nature of the Soviet power and corresponds with the interests of our construction and the interests of the toiling masses of the whole world.

But while our instant proposals for disarmament or partial reduction of armaments are rejected, we must not and shall not weaken our defensive capacity.

ARVID LINDBMAN
Prime Minister of Sweden

WHAT better New Year's gift could we wish one another—and mankind—than peace and good will. In other words, good will to peace? Peace presupposes good will. Consequently peace between nations depends upon their good will and that of their leaders to remove the causes of bitterness and suspicion and to make way for mutual understanding and reconstruction. Would that the coming year would bring an actual step in advance in mastery of the effects of the World War.

Even within the nations, success in endeavors for harmony in community and peace in industry depends upon the honest good will of each side to understand the other and level differences of opinion. May the efforts which have already been made by different administrations be crowned with success. On this economic welfare places its incontestable demands.

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sculpture ever found in Palestine and equal to the finest Babylonian and Egyptian work."

NATURE STUDIES GAIN EMPHASIS IN SCHOOL WORK

Place of Motion Pictures in
Education Also Debated
by Natural Scientists

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Improvements in school administration and methods of instruction, the importance of nature study work in schools, use of motion pictures in education and provisions for children requiring special educational facilities were discussed by speakers at various meetings held in connection with the eighty-fifth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science here.

Well-Organized Courses
"One of the most significant and far-reaching trends in nature teaching today is the movement for the adoption of well-organized sequential courses of study for the various grades of the elementary schools," Prof. Alice Jean Patterson, of Illinois State Normal University, said. "This will tend to raise the standard of nature teaching, and eliminate haphazard methods of approach in many schools in which the work is based on mere opportunism for the selection of material."

"Another significant trend is that nature study is finding a definite place in the daily program of the elementary school on precisely the same footing as other fundamental subjects. This recognition will give nature teaching the respect and prestige it has long deserved and will promote better preparation on the part of teachers. An increasing number of schools are employing special teachers of nature study."

Restoring Rural Environment
"Within a generation, the United States has ceased to be a Nation primarily interested in agriculture and has become industrial and commercial," he said. "Once our children were reared in farmhouses and spent their childhood in the woods and fields."

"We are suddenly faced with the problem of giving back to the city child the things that the city has taken away from him. The nature guide school was founded to train teachers who can go back to their schoolrooms and provide children with a rich nature experience."

Special Attention Needed
Dr. J. E. W. Wallin, who is conducting a special class survey for the State Department of Education of Ohio, made a strong appeal for special treatment for the so-called "backward" child. The tendency to permit such children to "rot" in years in the regular grades, is a serious drawback to attempts to organize systems of public instruction in accordance with sound practices, he asserted.

NOVEMBER'S BUILDING PERMITS DECLINES FROM 1927

NEW YORK—November's total of building permits granted in 204 American cities shows a seasonal

decrease of 7 per cent, compared with the previous month, and 10 per cent, compared with the like month a year ago, according to the list prepared by the city building department of F. W. Dodge Corporation, 119 West Fiftieth Street, New York. The sum represented by the permits granted reached a total of \$216,668,900. Ninety of the cities showed gains, while 114 showed losses. The November total brought the amount of permits granted these cities since the first of this year up to \$2,983,628,400, as compared with \$2,925,163,900 for permits granted during the corresponding period of 1927.

Mail Service to Build Up Ship Routes

(Continued from Page 1)

so much has been accomplished for aviation," he says, "if applied to the merchant marine will produce equally favorable results in the building and maintenance of American ships."

Mr. New refers to the value of aid rendered to aviation by his department as "beyond estimate." It developed the transcontinental service, to the point where 11,764 miles of air lines are now in use. Today, airplanes are being produced at the rate of 500 monthly, more than 2½ times faster than last year, he said.

"Aviation has advanced so rapidly that almost before a plane is in the air," Mr. New says, "a larger, better and faster one is being laid down in the factory."

Now, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, Congress has asked the department to repeat its feat with the merchant marine. The department has accepted the new duties with a feeling of "cordial co-operation."

It is making contracts for 10-year periods. These will result, Mr. New says, "in the building in our shipyards of many new steam or motor ships of the latest type, according to plans and specifications approved by the Secretary of the Navy."

Mr. New estimates that contracts on from "25 to 30 routes" emanating from Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports will be awarded during the present fiscal year.

The new act provides for seven classes of vessels from 10 to 24 knots, from 2500 to 20,000 tons, and for rates of compensation varying from \$1.50 to \$12 per nautical mile. It also provides for compensation in excess of \$12 per nautical mile for any vessel faster than the maximum 24 knots. It also provides 10-year contracts.

Wets Preparing \$100,000 Survey

Head of Association Says European Countries Will Be Covered by Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment will spend \$100,000 for survey and research in 1929, it is announced at the headquarters here.

Henry H. Curran, the president, says that "the contentions of the advocates of prohibition—if duly determined by this research—will be reported as open-mindedly as facts sustaining the opposition."

Having made researches in Canada and Sweden, it is proposed to make them in England, France, Italy, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Finland and many typical states of the United States, it is stated. The association will co-operate with experts in studying the economic and financial aspects of prohibition.

"We are going to find for the American people, something fundamental, upon which they can stand for their search for a solution of this present and pressing problem," said Mr. Curran.

The researches so far conducted by the association have not disclosed facts favorable to prohibition. The purposes of the organization are in opposition to those held by the proponents of prohibition, and the results of its researches, as published, have been held to prove prohibition impracticable and undesirable.

WESTERN EGG POOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VICTORIA, B. C.—As a result of successful organization work carried out in the last few months, British Columbia poultry men will shortly launch an egg pool which is expected to market a large part of the egg

Leaving It in Pretty Good Shape



production of this Province. The pool will embrace 1200 producers, with flocks of 200 birds or more, at the beginning, but those behind the movement believe it will ultimately include almost the entire poultry industry. Contracts already signed by 700 poultrymen force them to sell exclusively through the pool, which is receiving the support of the provincial government.

MEXICO TO REVIVE RURAL GUARD SYSTEM

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Government has decided to re-establish the rural guard, or national military police, system which was abandoned after the overthrow of the Porfirio Diaz administration in 1910.

The decision will solve the troublesome problem of what was to be done with thousands of agrarians, who for years have been banded into independent armed groups, by using them as rural guards, disciplining them and making them the nucleus of military reserves. The agrarians are mostly former revolutionaries.

DOG MAIL EN ROUTE TO RICHMOND, VT.

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—Their trip more than half completed, Alden Pulsifer of Minot, Me., and his sled dog mail team resumed their journey to Montreal at 10:30 a. m. Dec. 31. The next stop will be Richmond, 24 miles from here.

NEW YORK CITY PRIVATE HAND Laundry

Washing and open air drying on premises. Work done under the personal direction of RITA PEARL. We believe you will be pleased and delighted with our service. Goods called for and delivered free to all parts of the city.

Phone Rhineland 10266
132 East 61st
Your Inspection will be appreciated

RULE Laid DOWN FOR PROFESSORS OF JOURNALISM

Five-Year Experience on
Newspapers Prerequisite,
It Is Voted

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Five years of practical newspaper experience was recommended as one of the prerequisites of a full professorship of journalism by the delegates to the annual meeting of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism,

held at the University of Michigan. This recommendation, to be carried back to the regents and trustees of the schools and universities represented at the meeting, was voted after a discussion of the academic qualifications of a journalist, led by Eric W. Allen, dean of the school of journalism of the University of Oregon.

Dean Allen pointed out that academic qualifications are not yet the main consideration in the choice of a teacher of journalism, but that practical newspaper experience, together with good character, personality and educational background, are the premier considerations. There are few students of journalism with doctors' degrees because it is necessary for the young man to get into service and keep in as close touch with the profession as with

the educational field. Dean Allen advocated five years of practical experience in the newspaper field as a qualification for a full professorship, and was generally supported in this proposition and emphatically by A. S. Will of Columbia University, who talked upon the practical qualifications of a journalism teacher.

The American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism and the American Association of Teachers of Journalism voted to hold their next annual convention at Baton Rouge, La., with a complimentary dinner in New Orleans.

E. M. Johnson of the University of Minnesota was chosen president of the American Teachers of Journalism; V. McKenzie, University of Washington, vice-president, and John O. Simmons, Syracuse University, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. R. S. Mann, University of Missouri, and C. D. Johnson, Baylor University, were elected additional members of the executive committee.

Harry B. Senter, head of the Department of Journalism at Boston University, said the departments could aid newspaper editors by offering their students to aid in group interviews where no newspaper staff is large enough to cover the field; furthermore the students are probably more familiar with university libraries and therefore can aid in library research work for newspapers. This is particularly true in feature story work which will give the students valuable experience, he said.

A third way in which the departments may aid is through establishment of a news indexing bureau operated by students which will collect news of the district and gather statistics. This is a field of training neglected by the schools at the present time, and the training of reference librarians and custodians of news indexes will be a valuable addition to the curriculum.

A committee is to be appointed to co-operate with the committee of education in making a classification of the schools and departments of journalism and to study their courses and methods.

PAN-AMERICAN ROAD FUNDS APPROPRIATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—Mexico has set aside 4,000,000 pesos (\$2,000,000) for her share of work during next year on the Pan-American Highway, it is announced by Octavio Dubois, president of the National Highway Commission.

The commission also announces that through its Pan-American division of the American Road Builders' Association it will award eight scholarships in 1929 to permit engineers and university graduates of Mexico to visit the United States and study highway engineering. The executive committee of the association has offered to defray the expenses of these students.

Savants and Students Pondered But It Was Duck Soup for Pansy

What Makes a Cat Always Land on Its Feet? That Was the Question—Pansy Was the Cat, and the Question Is Still Her Secret

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PHILADELPHIA—What a cat knows about the Newtonian theory and why it knows it and how it is capable of applying its knowledge, formed the basis of an interesting experiment just held here before a class of 300 students at Franklin Institute. Every time the cat was dropped, no matter in what position its feet were held, it landed on the table, almost smiling in Cheshire fashion, on its four feet.

The class observed the experiment and pondered. The cat seemed to enjoy the situation. Its name was Pansy.

Prof. A. S. Eve, of McGill University, Montreal, conducted the experiment.

"Come Pansy," he said, "we will now try it hind feet up, fore feet downward, the body slightly oblique. He dropped Pansy and Pansy, like her forbears in the Nubian forests years gone, executed a quick, aerial pirouette—a feat possible of achievement only by those of the feline gentry—and landed quite comfortably on her feet. The audience, chin in hand, pondered some more and Pansy howled. It was duck soup for Pansy. Never before had she been the center of such an awe-inspired or admiring group.

Pansy wove her way in and out of the professor's legs as he stood by the table explaining how it was done, rubbing her ears in cat contentment against his trousers. Occasionally she looked up in the professor's eyes as if to say:

"Do you want me to do a couple of fancy ones for you—a double flip-flop or a diagonal turn?"

No, the professor didn't want anything fancy. All he was trying to demonstrate to the class was that no matter how you drop a cat, or where you drop a cat, it can be depended on to land with poise and dignity. He exhibited lantern slides showing a cat in the act of falling, extending its hind legs as far as they will go, drawing in the forelegs to facilitate leverage and expending every ounce of energy in turning over. The result is always the same.

How did the cat get that way? The professor didn't seem to know and no one in the class was able to venture an opinion unless, as the professor explained, it was because cats always have done it and probably always will.

HIGHER TARIFF URGED BY TEXTILE UNION

NEW YORK (AP)—Resolutions calling for increased American tariffs on upholstery, tapestry, damasks, draperies, fine cotton goods and silk ribbons were passed by the United Textile Workers of America, meeting in executive session here.

A resolution calling for the organization of textile workers in the South, the abolition of night work for women and a 49-hour week for men in the South, also was passed. An assessment will be levied to aid the movement.

"Vi Sylka"
(Reg'd)
Made by the manufacturers of the famous
"Viyella"
(Reg'd)

"Viyella" is a modish, new, lightweight dress fabric of soft texture... silken in appearance... appropriate both for sports wear and the smart street costume. Woven from a mixture of wool, cotton and artificial silk. Guaranteed washable and unshrinkable.

WM. HOLLINS & CO., Ltd.
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WANAMAKER'S EXCLUSIVE Crown Table Damasks

Now at Their Twice-a-Year Lowered Prices

Loomed in a fine old Scotch mill, these vibrant and lovely table cloths and napkins are truly of royal lineage and the little crowns woven into their selvages are the marks of their distinction.

Crown linens, gleaming damasks... connoisseurs appreciate their superior qualities and punctilious housewives depend upon their radiant beauty to perfect their more important dinner settings.

Crown Quality Double Damask
Three patterns... a huge half-blown rose... small roses in wreaths... a graceful circling of Chrysanthemum.

CLOTHS

Size	Grade	Price	Size	Grade	Price
2 x 2 yards...	\$5.95	\$4.95	2 x 3 yards...	\$8.50	\$6.95
2 x 2½ yards...	\$6.95	\$5.95			

NAPKINS, ONE DOZEN

Size	Grade	Price
22 x 22 inches...	\$7.25	\$5.95

Double Crown Damasks
Lustrous double damasks in four patterns... oak... chrysanthemum... rose and satin band... filet lace design.

CLOTHS

Size	Grade	Price	Size	Grade	Price
2 x 2 yards...	\$10.25	\$ 8.25	2 x 3½ yards...	\$17.50	\$13.50
2 x 2½ yards...	\$12.50	\$ 9.75	2 x 4½ yards...	\$19.50	\$15.00
2 x 3 yards...	\$15.50	\$11.50			

NAPKINS, ONE DOZEN

Size	Grade	Price	Size	Grade	Price
22 x 22 inches...	\$10.50	\$8.75	24 x 24 inches...	\$12.75	\$10.50

Triple Crown Damasks
Unusual patterns of clear and classic detail... A graceful rose and a graceful scroll and circle.

CLOTHS

Size	Grade	Price	Size	Grade	Price
2 x 2 yards...	\$11.50	\$11.50	2 x 3½ yards...	\$22.75	\$19.50
2 x 2½ yards...	\$16.75	\$13.75	2 x 4½ yards...	\$26.50	\$22.75
2 x 3 yards...	\$19.50	\$16.50			

NAPKINS, ONE DOZEN

Size	Grade	Price	Size	Grade	Price
22 x 22 inches...	\$16.50	\$13.75	26 x 26 inches...	\$22.50	\$18.50

Regal Crown Quality
These are the most exquisite of the royal family... being of a brilliance and beauty that suggests the rarest of old weavings, the patterns are formal and of elaborate detail... Fleurs de l'Arabie and Galleries d'Apollon.

CLOTHS

Size	Grade	Price	Size	Grade	Price
2 x 2 yards...	\$21.00	\$16.50	2 x 4 yards...	\$42.00	\$36.50
2 x 2½ yards...	\$25.00	\$21.50	2 x 4½ yards...	\$50.00	\$41.50
2 x 3 yards...	\$32.00	\$26.50	2 x 5 yards...	\$65.00	\$50.00
2 x 3½ yards...	\$37.00	\$31.50	2 x 7 yards...	\$75.00	\$62.50

NAPKINS, ONE DOZEN

Size	Grade	Price	Size	Grade	Price
22 x 22 inches...	\$25.00	\$19.50	26 x 26 inches...	\$32.00	\$26.50

Personal Service will fill Mail and Telephone Orders
WANAMAKER'S—First floor, old building
John Wanamaker New York
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET



The lengthening shadow of the man

The three great Coward Shoe Stores, the three largest single shoe stores in the world, are stamped with an individuality of their own. An individuality, indeed, that bigness cannot outgrow, that expansion can only emphasize.

For in every thread of the history of the Coward business is woven the story of the founder, James S. Coward. Sixty-two years have passed since the youth barely out of his teens hung a sign, "James S. Coward, Shoemaker" above a tiny store in Greenwich Street. And just as that modest shop bespoke the rugged honesty of the man who established it, so also do

the great shoe stores that bear his name today as they swing into the sixty-third year.

James S. Coward knew no compromise with quality. Leathers must be good and workmanship honest. Comfortable fit is only the rightful attribute of a pair of shoes. Good value for every dollar paid is the only fair-and-square way of conducting a business.

These principles James S. Coward instilled into his business and stalwartly upheld during the years of growth. They are the life-blood of The Coward Shoe. And so they stand—the lengthening shadow of the man.

The Coward Shoe

Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

270 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK
37 WEST 47TH STREET, NEW YORK
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Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M.
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TO DOUBLE YOUR CLOSET

HERE is an ingenious space-saving unit, that slips right into your present closet and brings order of chaos. Used with our other clever clothing devices it creates the ideal wardrobe for any home.

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**NEW YORK CITY
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SAVOY BEAUTY SALON
20 West 30th St., N. Y. City
Near Lord & Taylor, 5th Ave.

Permanent Waving \$10
Shampoo and Finger Wave \$1.50
Expert Haircutting 75c
Manicure 50c

You are assured of skilled service under personal supervision.
Tel. Wisconsin 7751 for Appointments

JANUARY SALE OF WHITE

Never before has a Sale of White offered such unusual opportunities for madame to replenish her supply of white goods as does this January Sale.

Values without equal in fine, new Linens, dainty Luncheon and gay, imported Bridge Sets, luxurious Toweling, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Blankets—and a host of other items all appreciably reduced—during entire month of January.

Also included in the sale are a few special offerings from our Silk and Knit Underwear Department, the Corset, Glove and Silk Hosiery Departments.

OLIVER & OLSON COMPANY
BROADWAY AT 79th ST. N.Y.

CUT TELEPHONE RATES GO INTO EFFECT FEB. 1

New England Company Announces Changes Throughout Territory

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company has filed with the Federal Communications Commission a new rate schedule effective Feb. 1, 1929, which will result in substantial savings to its subscribers. Robert F. Estabrook, operating vice president, says that three major modifications are involved.

The company is reducing its rates within its own territory for all distances of 12 miles or more, and proposes, within limits, to allow charges on station-to-station calls to be reversed. At present all station-to-station calls must be paid for at the point of origin. In order to reverse the charges, calls must be placed at the higher person-to-person rate.

Beginning Feb. 1, reversal of charges without additional charge will be permitted on station-to-station calls where the initial rate is 25 cents or more. There can be no reversal at 5, 10 or 15-cent rates, but a 25-cent call may be reversed if charged at the 25-cent rate, which is still 5 cents less than the person-to-person rate for the same distance.

After Feb. 1, an evening rate of approximately three-quarters of the day rate, with a minimum of 35 cents, will become effective at 7 p. m.—one hour and a half earlier than formerly. From 8:30 p. m. to 4:30 a. m. a still lower rate, practically one-half of the day rate, but with a 25-cent minimum, will be in effect. This is the same as at present until midnight, but it involves the withdrawal of the one-quarter rate previously effective from midnight until 4:30 a. m.

Another proposed change is that "appointment" and "messenger" service will be rendered at the person-to-person rate instead of at the higher rate heretofore in effect.

These changes will reduce the telephone charges to subscribers of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company on business wholly within its territory by approximately \$250,000 a year. In addition, New England will share in reductions which are also announced by the long lines of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company on business to points beyond New England.

For distances between 130 and 1500 miles.

Week-End Concerts

The Boston Flute Players Club gave its second concert of the season yesterday afternoon at the Boston Art Club, offering an amusing program of clever inventions, most of them for unusual combinations of instruments. In a Sonata in G major (Mr. Laurent), viola da gamba (Mr. A. Zighera) and harp a piano (Mr. Bregov) was substituted for the harp because of Mr. B. Zighera's inability to play. This work was elegantly contrived and gracefully presented. Poulenc's Sonata for French horn (Mr. Valkenier), trumpet (Mr. Mager) and tuba (Mr. Rochet) overplayed for the first time in Boston, was revealed as one of those witty trifles which the French are so adept at turning off. It apparently was designed as a burlesque of those German street bands which the composer doubtless heard in his pre-war childhood. More subtly and urbanely devised was Honegger's "Three Counters," for piccolo, violin (Mr. Elcus), cello and oboe and English horn (Mr. Speyer). This likewise was played for the first time in Boston. Finally, the string quartet on "B-L-A-F," to which Rimsky-Korsakoff, Liadov, Borodin and Glazunoff each contributed a movement (Mr. Lebovitz) was substituted for the quartet. Dedicated to M. P. Beliaeff, it was first played at a birthday party to that wealthy Russian merchant and patron of music, Rimsky in his autobiography reports that Beliaeff was so delighted with the piece, and well he may have been, since hardly a measure passes without saluting him with his musical motto. Very cleverly built the movements are, each quite individual in its play on the mind. Altogether, another entertaining concert to the credit of this organization with the misleading name, which is doing so much to keep Bostonians in touch with contemporary chamber music.

Yesterday afternoon, in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Theophil Wendt conductor, gave the tenth program of the season. The numbers included the Overture to "The Barber's Bride," by Smetana; a Mozart symphony in E flat; the Siegfried Idyl by Wagner; Elgar's suite, "The Wand of Youth," and an arrangement by Vaughan Williams of three English Folk Songs. The overture had a brilliant performance. The fugue subject was clean in attack and crisp in release, an altogether honorable rendering of this ever popular piece. It was interesting to hear the Mozart done by the orchestra in its present state of development. Probably none will deny that

it has made a consistently forward stride, yet in playing Mozart, that taskmaster cruel in his simplicity, each instrument must speak clearly and distinctly; each individual note must be given its full harmonic value. As yet, the orchestra seems to lack the finesse which makes a performance of Mozart wholly authentic. Not only the symphony, but also the Siegfried Idyl betrayed this lack. The "Wand of Youth" was charmingly done. It is pictorial music, demanding both imagination and deftness on the part of the performers, and brought forth rounds of applause from the audience. The lovely suite of folk songs by Vaughan Williams looked an interesting program.

For his second concert of this season at Symphony Hall, Roland Hayes, tenor, arranged a program quite different in character from that he gave earlier. Instead of a group of lieder such as evoked enthusiasm a few months ago, he sang contemporary settings of ancient Chinese poems and a dramatically effective Japanese piece, set by Matsuyama.

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RHODE ISLAND ABOUT TO LOSE PROPERTY VOTE

Legislature by Vote of People to Put Several Changes Into Effect

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (P)—In finally approving three amendments to the state constitution at the November election, the voters of Rhode Island imposed upon the Legislature which will convene Jan. 1 the task of making the necessary changes in the statutes to conform to the amendments.

The amendment which has attracted the most attention is that abolishing the property qualification for voters in cities. For many years there has been widespread agitation

for removal of this provision, under which no person has been allowed to vote in the election of a city council or upon any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money in any town or city unless in the preceding year he has paid a tax assessed on property valued at least at \$134.

Incorporated in this amendment is a provision that each of the six cities in the State hereafter must carry on its fiscal affairs through budget commissions instead of city councils. The Legislature must define the duties and qualifications of the members of these commissions.

Under another amendment designed to give the principal centers of population a larger voice in legislative affairs there will be one senator for every 25,000 voters, or major fraction thereof, in any city. Heretofore there has been one senator for each city or town. At present the only city affected by the change will be Providence, which probably will have three additional senators.

The third amendment provides for biennial registration of voters, instead of the present annual registration.

While in the Senate office Mr. Wright was for a time president of the State House Associates, a conference organization of heads of departments and divisions in the state, and thus he became familiar with its administrative work.

He also has had wide experience in legislative research work. In 1919 he was secretary of the Coolidge Committee on Street Railways of which Mr. Allen was a member. In 1920 he assisted in the work of consolidating the general laws of the State, and in 1922 was associated with the special commission on finances of the Boston Elevated Railway. Earlier he served the special commission on taxation which drafted the state income tax law, a special commission on social insurance and a special commission on education.

Coming to Boston as a business college student from his boyhood home in Vermont, Mr. Wright studied law at Northeastern University and received the degree of LL. B. Since his admission to the bar in 1919 he has been associated in the law practice with J. Weston Allen, formerly Attorney-General, and has served recently as an instructor in the Law School of Boston University.

During the last year he has been engaged with members of the Boston University faculty and a commission in a study of the needs of that institution.

Early in his experience Mr. Wright was secretary to Winston Churchill, the writer, and also was for a time the editorial staff of the Boston Journal and later the Boston Herald. His home is in Brookline.

Eugene W. Mason, formerly State House correspondent for the Springfield Union and recently editor for the Legislative committee on education, succeeded Mr. Wright as clerk of the Senate Rules Committee and assistant to the President of the Senate. Francis O. P. Carlson, who has been assistant secretary to the Governor

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Women to Act Prominent Part in New Connecticut Assembly

19 in House, 1 in Senate, Mostly Republicans, Are to Take Office

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HARTFORD, Conn.—Although Connecticut was slow to ratify the woman suffrage amendment in 1920, finally agreeing to the franchise a month after the national ratification was announced by the Secretary of State, the original hesitancy on the part of Connecticut voters to include women among its lawmakers seems to be disappearing rapidly for at the incoming session of the General Assembly there will be one woman State Senator and 19 women Representatives.

Their number has increased four times since the granting of the franchise eight years ago. Starting with five in 1921, the number increased to seven in 1923, to 17 in 1925, dropped to 15 in 1927, and the next session will include 20.

Although active participants in the General Assembly since 1921, the first woman State Senator was not elected until 1925. She was Mrs. Alice P. Merritt (R.), of Hartford, who was re-elected for the 1927 session but was defeated this year by her Democratic opponent.

With the election of Miss Mary B. Weaver (R.), of New Milford, the Senators will number among their ranks the first Connecticut woman former Senator. Miss Weaver comes to her senatorial duties with a considerable legislative background, for she represented her town in the House at each of the last three sessions.

With the exception of Miss Weaver, who is a farmer, and, among the representatives, an insurance agent, a secretary, a journalist, a county investigator and a school teacher, all the women legislators at this session devote their time to their homes or their hobbies.

Mrs. Marian Green Roberts, the youngest woman member of the House, has been an active politician since her high school days, when she helped her father induce people to vote the Democratic ticket. Her father is chairman of a school district in Hartford and her grandfather was a political leader. She is chairman of the Eighth Ward Committee, a member of the state central committee, and for two years was president of the Democratic Women's Club of Hartford.

Besides Mrs. Roberts there is only

one other Democratic woman representative, Miss Annie H. Maher of New Haven. The rest are Republicans.

This is the fourth successive term for Mrs. Clarissa Nevins of New Fairfield and Mrs. Helen E. Lewis of Stratford; the third successive term for Mrs. Julia M. Emery of Stamford, Mrs. Maud L. Woodward of Bolton and Miss Marjorie Cheney of South Manchester; the second term for Mrs. Corinne R. Alsop of Avon, niece of Theodore Roosevelt, who served in the 1925 General Assembly; the second successive term for Miss Alice L. Coe of Winchester, Mrs. Lena W. Greenbacker of Middlefield and the first term for Miss Edith E. Safford of Plymouth. Miss Georgina B. Davids of Greenwich; Mrs. Alice W. Russ of Shelton; Mrs. May F. Wilford of Cornwall; Mrs. Frances T. Maxwell of Vernon; Miss Josephine E. Bryant of East Hartford; Mrs. Edith V. Miller of Hartford; and Mrs. Caroline T. Platt of Milford.

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Trained Executive Named Secretary to Next Governor

John D. Wright Brings Unusual Knowledge of Legislation and State to Office

John D. Wright, whose appointment as secretary to Frank G. Allen, Governor-elect of Massachusetts, has just been announced, will bring to the chief executive's office 14 years of experience in legislative and administrative work for the State in addition to a thorough legal training.

For the last eight years Mr. Wright has been clerk of the Rules Committee of the State Senate and assistant to the President of the Senate. In this office he was associated with the Governor-elect during Mr. Allen's term as presiding officer of the Senate. Earlier Mr. Wright had served as clerk of the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, coming to the State House in that capacity in 1915.

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FIRST POLDER OF ZUIDER ZEE READY IN 1931

Area of 20,000 Hectares to
Be Made Habitable for
5000 Dutch Families

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE HAGUE—As is well known, the work of reclaiming the Zuider Zee has been in progress for several years. The soil of the southern part of the Zuider Zee consists for the greatest part of very fertile clay, as was found by Dr. C. Lely, when in 1886 he was entrusted by the Zuider Zee Association with an investigation of the sea-bottom, the result of which he laid down in eight elaborate reports.

Dr. Lely, in a chat with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently, revealed the great difficulties which he had to overcome when, as a Cabinet Minister, he defended his project. The bill was three times before Parliament before it was adopted. Public opinion was at last, however, fully awakened to the desirability and even the necessity of adding a new province to the overpopulated country. The first of the "polders," the Wieringer polder, representing an acreage of 20,000 hectares, will be habitable for 5000 families within two years.

The work on the dike, which will forever prevent the sea from making inroads on the center of the country, was commenced some time ago with the making of two sluice-pits on either side of the water and will be finished in seven or eight years. The material is partly taken from the sea-bottom, where a valuable stone-clay (keileem), originating from a glacier of the Ice period, is being dredged. The dike, which will give place to a double-tracked railway and a road, will be 7.25 meters above the sea-level at Amsterdam, so as to withstand the highest floods.

After Dr. Lely had made the plan which is now on the way to execution, the defense department objected on the grounds that, with the Zuider Zee inclosed, the inundation of the country around Amsterdam in time of war would be impeded. Dr. Lely then projected a lake, the Ymeer, to be left open to the east of Amsterdam, and at the same time proposed the enlargement and deepening of the sluices at Ymuiden, so as to make it possible, in case of necessity, to admit the water of the North Sea in a very short time to the very outskirts of the capital. This, and not the exigencies of the navigation of Amsterdam, is the real cause of the works of such magnitude being executed at the same time.

Dr. Lely found it rather difficult to compare the Zuider Zee under-

taking with international works of the same nature, as time and circumstances are very divergent. The work may be roughly compared to the reclaiming of the Mississippi Valley after the recent inundations, when an area larger than the Netherlands was submerged. On the other hand, the digging of the Panama and Suez Canals was, Dr. Lely observed, equal to the task which Holland undertook when, with an army of laborers, she began this peaceful conquest of the North Sea.

Drys Investigate Voting of Wets in New Zealand

Statements on Prohibition by
Allegedly Eminent Persons
Were Quoted Freely

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—One explanation of the success of the wet element in the recent referendum in New Zealand on the licensing question may be found in a review of the methods adopted by the liquor trade. The final vote, it will be remembered, was: For continuance of the present licensing system, 375,502; for total control 64,276, and for prohibition 294,453.

Three years ago the adherents of continuance resented "dictation" from the United States, but in the recent campaign the main line of attack was altered to show the alleged failure there of prohibition, supporting these statements by quotation from allegedly eminent American authorities. Clearly, the brewers' publication, sent to every New Zealand voter, vividly described prohibition's failure, and New York's "riot squad," with armored motorcycles and tear bombs, setting down the cost of crime in the United States as \$2,600,000,000 annually.

Henry Browne Joy, "a famous automobile manufacturer of Detroit," is quoted as saying that because of his opposition to prohibition "I have received letters saying that the President should call out the army and navy and shoot down those who break the prohibition regulations, and that I should be in the front rank of these shot down."

On the letter-heading of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh (reproduced full-size in the newspapers) Samuel Harden Church wrote a personal letter to New Zealanders expressing the regret that he could not be "too wise to yield to this dangerous experiment."

The note-heading of the Waldorf-Astoria was used in another personal letter to New Zealanders signed by the "Admiral (retired) Bradley Allen Fiske, who attached his signature to the statement that the prohibition laws had done incalculable harm, morally physically and spiritually."

Age of Steam and Iron Horse Reaching Bulgarian Village



PEASANTS AWAIT FIRST RIDE IN TRAIN
Many of Those Present Had Never Even Seen a Train of Any Description, and Now One Is Brought to Their Door.

New Railroad Aids Bulgarian Mines in East of Country

One of 10 Newly Built Lines.
This Branch Will Link
Two Main Roads

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SOFIA—Bulgaria has just completed another railroad and inaugurated it with impressive ceremonies in the presence of thousands of villagers who eagerly waited to get a look at the first train that ever passed through their valley, which was also the first train that many of them had ever seen. This line is situated in the east central part of the country and joins a mountainous region, rich in coal mines, with Bulgaria's two main railroads.

The whole length of the new line is 50 miles, but the part which has just been completed and opened for use is only a little over 15 miles long. The rest, however, is nearly ready, and it is believed that it will be in use before the end of next year. The road so far completed has cost 43,000,000 leva or 1,647,000 leva a kilometer; this means about \$20,000 a mile, including the cost of the land required by the road, which had to be bought by the state from private owners. Inasmuch as many bridges had to be built and substantial buildings erected for the new line, the cost of the road is considered moderate.

Work worth 7,074,000 leva, representing 17 per cent of the total cost, was contributed by the people in the district served by the new line. The state gave 29,000,000 leva in money, 13,000,000 in rails and 3,000,000 in the form of work by the "labor battalions," that is work by the Bulgarian youth who are organized in compulsory labor regiments instead of military units.

This new road is only one of the 10 new lines that have been opened in Bulgaria within the last five years and represents but a small part of the building program of the Bulgarian Government, which comprises new wagon roads and many bridges, a large number of excellent new schools, scores of large public buildings, a large irrigation project, many new electric light plants, a large project for reclaiming swamp land, an immense new water plant for the capital and an extensive undertaking for the establishment of the refuges. Wherever one goes in Bulgaria he sees many evidences of a vigorous constructive activity.

POLAND TO BUILD RIVER PORT ON DVINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW—The Polish Government has decided to build a river port on the Dvina above Dvinsk in order to overcome the difficulties of exporting the produce of the Vilna region down the Niemen, owing to the unfriendly relations between Poland and Lithuania.

The society owned the manuscript in Hardy's handwriting of a report he wrote for it in 1906, also two reports on old Dorsetshire buildings which he prepared, and a letter offering hospitality to some of the society's members who intended visiting his neighborhood of his home. These have now been sold for £1000 and the money is to form the nucleus of a fund for preserving old structures in the Hardy country. No doubt is entertained that lovers of Hardy's work will add enough to this fund to provide an income of £250 yearly.

The first work to be taken in hand is the restoration of the derelict old church at Winterborne Thompson. The church is all that remains of the old village of the same name. It is amazingly small, and is probably from Norman times, but it was so well built that it is not a ruin and careful restoration will bring it back to approximately its original state. Its dimensions are 14 feet by 23 feet, and it has three windows on its south side.

The church has old-fashioned high-backed Queen Anne pews and a barrel roof. The oak pulpit still stands with its sounding board, a rather superfluous piece of furnishing in view of the structure's diminutive size.

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French May Start Watch University Near Swiss Border

Besancon Well Fitted for Site
and an Attractive Place
for Study

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—The clockmaker of France, according to an article in a recent issue of *l'Exportateur Français*, thinks the day not far distant when Besancon will boast a "university of watchmaking." At the present time it is the center of the study in France, and is set upon acquiring international fame. Besancon lies not far from the Swiss border, and the fairway between Geneva and Besancon is worn with the much traveling of rival artisans.

A Chronometrical Institute has just been set up in the faculty of sciences at the University of Besancon. Here is a laboratory through which students pass to become "engineers of watchmaking." Here, too, is a renowned observatory where the precision of the chronometric products is controlled. There are other schools in France, such as those at Cluses, Lyon, Paris and Dreux, but Besancon is the best-equipped place. Besides, this venerable city is itself an especially attractive spot in which to study.

Clockmaking and watchmaking are widely different terms in France. The clockmaker, of course, has studied watchmaking, too, but the truth of the matter is that France makes few watches but an enormous number of clocks. Reckoned in Cluses, Swiss exports of watches amount to 120 times as much as the French exports six times as much as Switzerland. The French import nearly 60,000,000 francs more of watches than they export, while on the other hand they export nearly

Society Working for Protection of Old Buildings in Hardy Country

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Thomas Hardy, who began life as an architect and who took great interest in the old buildings and ancient monuments of his beloved Dorset, was a strong believer in the work of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. This organization has won almost unanimous public approval by its activities and has been responsible for saving many treasured relics of ancient and medieval Britain.

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40,000,000 francs more of clocks than they import. The French watchmaker argues there are 20,000,000 francs which should be spent here in France. What shall be done?

The one step is to build up such a center as Besancon, so that more and more highly qualified watchmakers can be turned out. Another step proposed is the concentration of factories. While most are in the department around Besancon known as Doubs, others are scattered here and there in the country. There is waste of time and personnel and machinery which could be eliminated.

The French claim that the oldest watchmaking establishment in the world existed in Beauvais in the fourteenth century. In 1389 a certain Jehan de Frelains installed the first quarter-hour time system in the belfry at Rouen, and to this day the clock sounds the hours and quarter hours. The Germans declare the first watchmaker was Peter Heinlein, who constructed an instrument in 1500, but, after all, say the French, watches are but small clocks and, therefore, the French originated them. It was a Dutchman, Huygens, who made the first application of a pendulum in 1659, and who was also responsible for the substitution of the ancient watch regulator by the spiral connected with the circular balancer. Finally, a Frenchman, Julien Le Roy, caused a revolution in the trade, in 1730, by exchanging for the highly inconvenient vertical method a horizontal one.

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Harvard Wins a Second Leg on Stephens-Belden Chess Trophy

**Result Not Certain Until the Last Postponed Match
Had Been Completed—Yale Takes Second
Place, One Point Behind**

[illegible]

W. C. Forbes '32, P.....	1½	2½
Stephen Emery '29, P.....	1	2
T. H. Edey '32, P.....	0	1
Charles Schieffelin '32, P.....	½	2½

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Harvard University

elden Trophy in the Quadrangular Chess game, this year composed of Harvard University, Yale University and Princeton University, on Saturday, Jan. 2, at the Marshall Chess Club, and is the champion for the second year in succession. It was not until the very last Fourth Round.

WHITE		BLACK		Openings	
A. T. H. Vance, Yale	0	F. R. Chevalier, Harvard	0	Q. G. declined	
S. C. Aaron, Yale	0	D. C. Forbes, Princeton	1	Q. G. declined	
S. Emery, Princeton	0	J. M. Miller, Yale	0	Scottish knight	
K. Knud, Yale	0	H. May, Stanford, Harvard	0	Q. G. declined	
W. W. Robinson, Harvard	1	C. Schieffelin, Princeton	1	Q. G. declined	
D. A. Stern, Princeton	0	H. E. Yale	0	Max Lange	

Postponed Games—Second Round

WHITE		BLACK		Openings	
J. M. Miller, Yale	1	F. R. Chevalier, Harvard	1	Q. G. declined	
E. Grace, Yale	1	J. May, Stanford, Harvard	1	French defense	

Third Round

F. R. Chevalier, Harvard	1	D. C. Forbes, Princeton	0	Zukertort	
S. Emery, Princeton	0	T. H. Vance, Yale	0	French defense	

HAGEN'S PACE TOO RAPID FOR COMPOS

British Champion Adds More Laurels to His Record

J. J. Anderson Heads Strong Squad which Is Out for

aghen, dean of the American professionals and holder of the British open golf championship, who has won another victory to his record. He won the long Beach open championship, Sunday, turning in a 276 for the 72 holes.

The 18-hole play by five strokes, setting a terrific pace. His card was —66—70—69. The two 18-hole championship rounds were over a course which among the most difficult in the West.

John E. Rogers, forceful driver from Denver, Colo., came in next to last in the 18-hole play, by set a new course record for the Virginia Country Club layout, and had a card of 74—72—71.

Horton Smith, 21-year-old Joplin, Mo., star, who won the recent Santa Catalina Island open, finished with a card that was consistency personified, 71—70—71—70—71.

Smith was forced to share third place honors with Morton Dutton of Tacoma, Wash., who had a 71—70—71—70—71.

C. A. Silverman of Washington, D. C., former national open champion, had a card of 281, as also did A. R. Espinoza of Chicago and Olin Duta of San Francisco country Club, Santa Monica, Calif.

George von Elm, Detroit amateur, entered in a 235 and received a trophy.

Charles B. Hays, Jr., of Los Angeles and Chester Beer of Bakersfield, Calif., tied at 287 for the division of eighth and ninth place honors. Those with scores of 290 or more were:

J. L. Henry Clud of Bridgeport, Conn.;

Roland Hancock of Wilmington, N. C., star of the last national open, pushed out of the prize list with a score of 292 in a tie with several others.

Special To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The University of Oregon swimming team has begun training for an assault on Pacific Coast Conference records as well as the championship. The greatest aquatic swimmer in the Northwest is amassed at the university will be entered in meets which are to be arranged.

Leading the team will be J. J. Anderson '30, who is an all-around performer. He specializes in the 440-yard freestyle, but has shown championship class in the 100-yard backstroke. In the National collegiate championship meet held at Pennsylvania State College last year he placed first in the 100-yard backstroke, and reached the semifinals in the 440-yard freestyle before being eliminated. He holds the Pacific Coast Conference record in the 100-yard backstroke, 1:30.5, and 150-yard backstroke events.

C. A. Silverman '30, is another star of last year's squad. He holds the Conference short-pool record in the 100-yard backstroke, and is good in other events as well.

Other dependable swimmers and divers who will do their share in meetings are Harold H. McCann '31, backstroke; J. E. Allen '30, 100-yard W. H. Fletcher '29, breaststroke; Harold Hatton '31, who was a brilliant member of the 1927 freshman team; A. V. Larson '30, utility man; and W. H. Sharp '31, utility man last year, who may also enter for the breaststroke events.

From the freshman team will come three outstanding performers—Floyd, Donald F. Neer and John W. Creech. Neer is considered the best diver that ever entered the university, and his performance in the 1927 freshman contest, amidst the great

Robert McDonald, Chicago; William Kirby, Port Chester, N. Y.; and A. G. Cipolina, Chicago. A. A. Watrous of Detroit finished 14 strokes higher than Oregon, while R. A. Cricknak of New York ended with 301.

OAKLAND BEATS LOS ANGELES

HOLLY TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

(HOLLYWOOD), Calif.—Oakland defeated Los Angeles Sunday, 4 to 2, in a match originally scheduled for Monday, the home team scoring twice in the first period and once in the third. Oakland played a splendid uphill battle and scoring three goals to tie and then scoring the winning goal just before the final gong sounded.

JONES AND FORTSON WIN

(MIAMI, Fla.)—Robert T. Jones Jr. and Miami State amateur champion, paired with H. A. Fortson, Augusta, Ga., amateur, defeated the University of South Florida's Miami amateurs, in a best-of-three match at the Miami Country Club Sunday. Jones and Fortson won the first two rounds, 1 to 0, and 2 to 1, of a best ball of 71 for the 18 holes, d. Roberts and Palmer 73.

Oregon man in diving. Floyd is a competitive swimmer at the Harvard Athletic Club team in swimming, and he is counted on for wins in the 100-yard and 200-yard freestyle, and is sure of a place on the relay team. Creech is a strong swimmer in the 220-yard and 440-yard freestyle events.

Oregon expects to meet most of the Conference teams and Coach Edward P. Abercrombie is also already negotiating for a trip to Hawaii and Japan for a four-man team in swimming.

COCHET DEFEATS BOROITA

(PARIS)—Henri Cochet wound up a highly successful season Sunday by defeating Juan Borotra in the finale of the Christmas Cup, covered court tennis championship. Cochet won in straight sets, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3. The former ball boy of Lyons confirmed the choice of virtually all tennis experts, who ranked him No. 1, single player in the world this year. He merely toyed with Borotra, and the latter never was dangerous. Borotra started the match favorite chiefly because Cochet had a time trial reaching the final.



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Special Rates During January
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Pinehurst

NORTH CAROLINA

America's Premier Winter Resort

RADIO

AVIATION

Transmitter Improvements Mark Year's Research Work

For First Time More Changes Made in Sending Than in Receiving Apparatus

Many remarkable developments featured the radio research of the General Electric Company laboratories during the last year, ranging from several types of transmitters to facsimile telegraphy. These are outlined in a statement by John L. Lister of that company.

A new 5-kw. broadcasting transmitter was placed in operation near Toronto, Can. It is of the master-oscillator power-amplifier type, crystal controlled, and modulation is effected in the output stage. With the increased utilization of wavelengths of the order of 14 to 40 meters for long-distance circuits, improved transmitters were produced which meet the more exacting requirements of higher outputs, combined with high-frequency stability and high accuracy of frequency. A number of such transmitters having an output of 20 to 40 kw. were manufactured.

With the availability of the new hot-cathode mercury-vapor rectifying tubes, new circuits were developed with transformers and associated equipment of more conventional design. These factors result in rectifiers of high efficiency and better regulation combined with reduction in weight, size and cost.

The growing appreciation of the usefulness of short-wave channels resulted in a demand for transmitters having an output of 1 kw. The transmitter designed to meet this demand incorporates several new features of circuits and mechanical design. Quartz-crystal control is utilized to maintain a high degree of frequency stability and four-element tubes are employed which result in greatly simplified controls.

A continuous wavelength range from 15 to 50 meters is provided and all controls are readily accessible from the front. A total of six vacuum tubes is used, consisting of a crystal oscillator and three stages of radio amplification. The power supply is obtained from a motor-generator set which provides 1500 and 3000 volts for the plate circuits. These transmitters are being used both in land stations and aboard ships.

Small Transmitter
A transmitter having an output of 25 to 50 watts through a wavelength range of 400 to 1400 meters was developed.

Developed for use aboard ships, either for emergency or regular communication purposes. Four vacuum tubes are used in a self-exciting oscillating circuit with 350-cycle plate supply. This arrangement produces a 700-cycle note in the radio receiver, giving a signal which may be received on either oscillating or non-oscillating detectors.

For emergency purposes, it is not desirable to have the power supply for the transmitter dependent upon the main ship supply, and for this purpose the motor generator which supplied power to the transmitter is operated from a low-voltage storage battery. For those applications in which the transmitter is used for regular communication purposes and for which the power supply on a ship may be used, a design is available for use on 110 volts direct current.

The increasing importance of radio communication as an aid to air navigation created a need for a line of highly reliable (light-weight) radio transmitting and receiving apparatus of particularly compact and robust construction for use on the different types of aircraft.

A 10-watt transmitter of this type is intended for use on smaller planes and enables the pilot to maintain telegraphic communication at a distance of approximately 75 miles. When the transmitter is used for telephonic signal its range is approximately 25 miles. The weight of the complete equipment with all accessories is 85 pounds.

A 300-watt transmitting and receiving equipment was designed for use on heavier planes or dirigibles. It weighs approximately 200 pounds, and conservatively rated will give telegraphic and telephonic communication over distances of 500 and 200 miles, respectively.

Radio-casting Improvements
Decided improvements in the design of high-power radio-casting transmitters were effected by the utilization of recently developed water-cooled pilotrons having a nominal rating of 1 kw. With two of these tubes in the output stage the transmitter is capable of delivering 100 kw. to the antenna and this power is modulated 100 per cent. This transmitter is regularly operated on WGY programs at an output of 50 kw. and a high degree of frequency stability is obtained by means of quartz crystals.

A long-wave transmitter with 100-kw. tubes is being constructed. It is of the master-oscillator power amplifier type and will deliver approximately 200 kw. at 10,000 meters to the antenna. The two short-wave transmitters, 2XAD and 2XAE, are in regular operation. These transmitters are operated simultaneously, the same program as that handled by WGY on 790kc. On special occasions, when programs of international interest

are radiocast, both of these short-wave units are operated simultaneously in order that foreign listeners may select the one that affords the more satisfactory reception. The popularity of these two stations with foreign listeners is evidenced by a substantial daily increase in the number of foreign reception reports and comments.

Daily tests of radio facsimile telegraphy were carried on throughout the year between Schenectady and California. Transmitting and receiving apparatus was developed by which the ordinary letter sheets of office correspondence can be introduced in the transmitting machine, which is connected with a short-wave radio station. The light reflected from the letters printed on the sheet of paper intercepted by a photo-electric cell modulate the radiation from a powerful short-wave transmitter using a new type of projector (beam) antenna directed on California. A corresponding machine in San Francisco synchronized with the transmitting machine in Schenectady received a photographic copy traced by the modulation of the radio wave so that a copy of the original letter may be received a few minutes after the original is placed in the transmitting machine.

Radio Notes

ELEVEN of the great composers will be represented in the Eveready Hour's opening program of the New Year, to be given Tuesday evening, Jan. 1, over its coast-to-coast network.

The program, consisting entirely of light, tuneful melodies, is designed to demonstrate that melody is not the monopoly of the Broadway song schools, but has been the possession, in its purest form, of the genuine masters of the music world for 10, these many years.

Vocal renditions by the International Singers and flute, cello, violin, and trombone solos, with orchestral accompaniments by the Eveready Orchestra, under the guidance of Nathaniel Shilkret, will be high points in the hour-long program. Jacob Zayde will play the violin. Abrasha Borodkin the cello, Ellis MacDiarmid the flute, and Charles Campbell the trombone in these numbers.

Of special interest, also, will be the playing by the Eveready Orchestra and two pianists, Milton Rettenberg and Jack Shilkret, brother of Nathaniel Shilkret, of a collection of little waltzes by Schubert, grouped under the heading, "Vienna Soiree," and arranged by Nathaniel Shilkret for present-day orchestration.

The program will be radiocast, beginning at 9 p. m. eastern standard time, by WEA and 28 associated NBC stations.

For the first time in history three radio reporters will be assigned to cover a football game when an account of the University of California-Georgia Tech game in the Bowl of Roses at Pasadena, Calif., is radiocast through a coast-to-coast network of stations associated with the NBC on New Year's Day.

The three reporters, each representing a different part of the country, will be Graham McNamee from NBC headquarters in New York City; W. C. Munday Jr. of the Atlanta Journal and sports announcer for Station WSB, Atlanta, and Carl Haverlin of Station KFI in Los Angeles.

The East-West football game will be the climax of Pasadena's annual Tournament of Roses. When Graham McNamee takes over the microphone at the opening of the game, at the Pacific coast, he will tell of the colorful scenes preceding the game. Mr. Munday and Mr. Haverlin, each handling one period in each half, will transmit the play-by-play account. McNamee will be heard again between the halves and at the end of the game.

(Continued on Page 19, Column 2)

Aviation Progress



A NEW SINGLE-SEATER

MODERN pursuit airplanes are assumed a cleanliness of line that is most pleasing, and the newer ones, differing from those of the last few years, look maneuverable as well as being good in long dives. The diving type of pursuit work came into being during the last year of the World War and the pursuit ships since that time have reflected this in their design. The accompanying photograph shows the newest product of the Boeing Company of Seattle, a ship they call a single-seater light bombing plane, designed for the navy. It has a maximum speed of 200 miles an hour and it will climb 17,500 feet in 10 minutes. It has a ceiling, or maximum altitude, of 29,000 feet. This would make a sport ship to gladden the heart of any sport flying enthusiast.

A group of French plane designers is being sent to Russia to undertake the construction of seaplanes for the Soviet Government. The group is under the direction of M. Paul Richard, well-known French engineer and designer of the Richard-Penhoet seaplanes.

Rapid strides are being made in air transportation in Russia, according to reports just received. The first Russian air transport companies have to their credit a total of 4,000,000 miles flown during the last year. The latest development to be planned is the extension of the Berlin-Moscow route to Irkutsk, 3,000 miles away, and from Irkutsk to Vladivostok, 2,500 miles away.

Two British officers, Capt. C. D. Bernard and Flying Officer E. H. Elliot, recently achieved the fastest journey ever made between India and England, completing the 5000 miles flight in four days and a half. The trip, which requires three weeks on the fastest mail steamers operated between the two countries, established an entirely new record, which supersedes the one previously held by the Detroit fliers, Brock and Schlee, who in September, 1927, flew in the other direction, from London to Karachi, the trip requiring seven days.

The route covered by the two British airmen was from Karachi to Bushire in Persia, from there to Aleppo, Syria, from Aleppo to Sofia in Bulgaria, and from Sofia to London.

During the past two years, Imperial Airways, Ltd., the great British passenger transportation service, has registered an increase of 60 per cent in traffic revenue on its European service lines. The lines show a profit, during the current year, of over \$350,000. These facts were made public by Sir Eric Geddes, the chairman of the board, at the company's general meeting in London.

An official ruling made by the Italian Government specifies that no airplane may enter Italy overland except through the aerial frontiers at Turin, Milan, Udine and Trieste. Five official routes are indicated from which fliers must not deviate more than one mile and a quarter and the maximum altitude permitted is 6000 feet. The five routes officially designated are by way of Mount Cenis, Domodossola, Chiasso, Brenner and Longomonte-Postumia.

The greatest degree of interchangeability and a decisive step toward standardization of airplane parts are claimed by a new light-weight machine and designed by O. E. Simmonds, a British pilot. The wings of the Spartan are interchangeable and the same feature is claimed for the rudder and elevators. The three over sections of the tail plane are also interchangeable.

The latest addition to the great network of German passenger air lines is now on operations between Berlin and Moscow. This service is carried out on monoplane of the Junker type which leave Berlin at 9 in the evening, arrive at Moscow in the early afternoon of the following day. An extension of this line from Moscow to Peking is now being tried out and will be continued at regular intervals if the experiment proves successful.

Kingston, Ont., may soon have a flying club, if conferences between the sponsors of the club and a commercial company which wants to establish a commercial airport in the city are successful. The city is practically on the main air mail and passenger route between Toronto and Montreal.

December 10 saw the inauguration of the Canadian prairie provinces air mail service, with a plane leaving Winnipeg at 9:15 a. m. with the eastern mail for Regina and thence to Calgary, making the 750-mile trip in seven hours. From Regina a service was also opened to Saskatoon and Edmonton, taking five hours from Regina to Edmonton, a distance of 450 miles. The same services eastward were inaugurated the same day.

Kitchener, Ont., wants to be on the air mail route between Toronto and Windsor, according to a resolu-

tion sent by the Board of Trade to the Postmaster-General at Ottawa. It also advocates a local western Ontario air mail service.

Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (580kc-585m)
5:25 p. m.—Stocks; business; positions.
6:00 Big Brother Club; Joy Spreaders; news.
7:00 NBC Mutual Savings Hour. G. M. Cohen (host). I'm With You Around the World. Estrellita (Ponce); Rainbow Round My Shoulder; Blue Danube Waltz; Don't Do That to the Poor Pussy Cat; Till We Meet Again.
7:30 NBC "The Voice of Firestone." Ting-a-Ling (Friml); Indian Love (Friml); All's Well, Holidy (Friml); Rose Marie, I Love You (Friml); Second Hungarian (Lancaster); Don't Hold Everything; I Can't Give You Anything But Love; I'm on the Creep of a Wave; Stein Song; Auf Wiedersehen; Blue Paradise; Auf Laug Sene; Song of the Flame (Gershwin).
8:30 NBC "El Belcaro" (Padilla); Waltz Des Fleurs (Tchaikovsky); Minnie (Boccherini); I'd Like to Be a Boy (Gershwin); The Girl Who Sings; Maiden Fair (Schubert); Compardor; Violent Serenade (Liszt); Gaid (Albeniz); Soiree; Hongroise; Minnie (Boccherini); Eugene O'Neill (Tchaikovsky); popular.
9:30 NBC General Motors Family Party: Frieda Hempel, coloratura soprano.
10:30 Charles Hecor and his orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rifelet; news.
11:45 NBC String Music.
12:00 NBC Special New Year's Message, followed by Christmas and Trinity Church.
12:15 a. m.—NBC, Ben Pollack's orchestra.
1:05 NBC St. Regis orchestra, Vincent Lowe.
1:30 NBC Ben Bernie's orchestra.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield

5:00 p. m.—Stock markets.
5:30 Di Sant's orchestra.
6:00 M. A. C. Forum.
6:15 Weather; markets; agriculture; news.
6:40 Di Sant's orchestra.
6:55 Insurance finance; news.
7:01 Bert Lowe's orchestra.
7:20 R. W. McNeil, finance.
7:30 NBC Remy and his orchestra.
8:30 NBC Automatic Duo Discs.
9:00 Charles Miller's orchestra.
9:30 NBC Real Police sketch; time.
10:01 Sport-o-grams.
10:06 Edward McEnelly's orchestra.
10:41 Weather; temperature; news.
11:00 Watch night under service.
12:00 NBC Trinity Church.
12:15 Edward McEnelly's orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1290kc-244m)

4:30 p. m.—Perley Breed and his orchestra.
5:00 Ted and his gang.
5:15 Weather; temperature.
5:35 Lowell's State Theater studio.
5:50 Time; news; agriculture; news.
7:11 "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:25 Wellies and Forest Hills.
8:00 CBS Thirty Minute Men; Gypsy; My Blackbirds Are Bluebirds; Blue Shadows; That Wonderful Night; Don't Hold Anything; Querida; The Song I Love; Caring You; news.

ABC, Boston (1290kc-244m)

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Don't Be Like That; Do In the Raveon.
8:30 CBS, Ceco Couriers, Captain Stratton's Fancy (Taylor); The Bells of Shandon (Nevin); Quang Tai (Luske); Woo Thou Sweet Music (Luske); Kenish Sir Byng (Stanford); reading, "It's Home Again and Home Again" (Van Dyke); Song of the Sea Pirates.
9:00 CBS, Lowmyer Hour. Popular: Blue Heaven, Choe, Ain't She Sweet, That's My Weakness; ballads: Among My Souvenirs, The Man I Love, Cottage Small; novelties: Dolly Dance, Flapdoodle, waltzes: Charmaine, Sweetheart of Sigma Chi, Together, Laugh, Clown, Laugh; show hits: Thou Swell, Wonderful, Hallelujah, Varsity Drag.
9:20 CBS, Wonderful jubilee hour.
10:00 to 1:00 a. m.—CBS, New Year's Eve party.

WEEI, Boston (580kc-585m)

4:20 p. m.—Prude plant.
4:45 "Twilight Thoughts."
5:00 Variety Hour.
5:30 Harry DiAngelo at the piano.
6:30 Leo Sukin's orchestra.
6:55 Talk; finance; news.
7:31 Woe Gordie Hurdle, Scottish entertainer.
7:45 George B. Cutler, poems.
7:50 Coty, song.
8:00 Henry Kalis music.
8:30 Gleason Sisters, instrumentalists.
9:00 NBC radio theater, one-act play.
9:30 Program arranged by Carl Beal.
10:00 Billy Dookey and his orchestra.
10:30 Lamplough and George Rogers.
10:45 News; weather.

FOR TUESDAY, JAN. 1

WEEI, Boston (580kc-585m)
4:30 p. m.—NBC program.
5:00 Big Brother Club; news.
5:15 Newspaper talk.
5:30 Masterpiece Pianist.
7:30 NBC, Seecyland Sketch; "Career of Timothy Dexter."
8:00 The Pilgrims.
8:30 NBC, Prophetic program.
9:00 NBC, Eveready Hour. Overture to "Raymond" (Thomau); Vienna Soiree (Schubert); Allegro Apassionato (Saint-Saens); Who Is Sylvia? (Schubert); Die Locusts (Schumann); Tambourin (Rameau); Air (Handel); Gavotte (Hach); Sonata Pathetique (Beethoven); I Was a Lover and His Lass (Morley); Now Is the Month of Maying; Second Movement, Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1 (Liszt).
10:00 NBC, "Clarence." Chiquito (Reiser); To Know You Is to Love You (Henderson); I Love to Lead the Funnies (Alexander); hunchy solo; Graham-Paige Legion March (Fryor); Makin' Whoopie (Donaldson); Maple Leaf Rag (Doppl); There'll Be Some Changes Here (Berch).
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7:20 R. W. McNeil, finance.
7:30 NBC Remy and his orchestra.
8:30 NBC Automatic Duo Discs.
9:00 Charles Miller's orchestra.
9:30 NBC Real Police sketch; time.
10:01 Sport-o-grams.
10:06 Edward McEnelly's orchestra.
10:41 Weather; temperature; news.
11:00 Watch night under service.
12:00 NBC Trinity Church.
12:15 Edward McEnelly's orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1290kc-244m)

4:30 p. m.—Perley Breed and his orchestra.
5:00 Ted and his gang.
5:15 Weather; temperature.
5:35 Lowell's State Theater studio.
5:50 Time; news; agriculture; news.
7:11 "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:25 Wellies and Forest Hills.
8:00 CBS Thirty Minute Men; Gypsy; My Blackbirds Are Bluebirds; Blue Shadows; That Wonderful Night; Don't Hold Anything; Querida; The Song I Love; Caring You; news.

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9:00 Blue Danube Nights.
9:30 Dutch Masters Minstrels. Roses of Picardy; A Gay Cavalier; Oh, Lucindy; Susanna; Shake, Rattle and Roll; Oh, What a Night to Love; Fashionette; Red Poppy Rag; The Corner Quartet; That Was a Grand Old Song; Silver Threads Among the Gold; Listen to That Irish Ragtime Band; On San Francisco Bay.
10:00 NBC, Longtime time; Sport-O-Grams.
10:30 NBC, Freshman Orchestra. Watching the Clouds Go By; Tango du Reve; I Can't Make Her Happy; Sleepy Valley Waltz (Hanley); Where the Sky Little Violets Grow; Bits of Old Ireland (Jag); Say That You Love Me; Once in a Lifetime; I Wonder; Hay Straw, Drag.
11:00 News.
11:30 Weather; temperature.

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4:45 "Twilight Thoughts."
5:00 Variety Hour.
5:30 Harry DiAngelo at the piano.
6:30 Leo Sukin's orchestra.
6:55 Talk; finance; news.
7:31 Woe Gordie Hurdle, Scottish entertainer.
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9:00 NBC radio theater, one-act play.
9:30 Program arranged by Carl Beal.
10:00 Billy Dookey and his orchestra.
10:30 Lamplough and George Rogers.
10:45 News; weather.

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5:00 Big Brother Club; news.
5:15 Newspaper talk.
5:30 Masterpiece Pianist.
7:30 NBC, Seecyland Sketch; "Career of Timothy Dexter."
8:00 The Pilgrims.
8:30 NBC, Prophetic program.
9:00 NBC, Eveready Hour. Overture to "Raymond" (Thomau); Vienna Soiree (Schubert); Allegro Apassionato (Saint-Saens); Who Is Sylvia? (Schubert); Die Locusts (Schumann); Tambourin (Rameau); Air (Handel); Gavotte (Hach); Sonata Pathetique (Beethoven); I Was a Lover and His Lass (Morley); Now Is the Month of Maying; Second Movement, Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1 (Liszt).
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5:00 Ted and his gang.
5:15 Weather; temperature.
5:35 Lowell's State Theater studio.
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7:11 "Amos 'n' Andy."
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9:00 "Our New England Kitchen."
9:30 The Polar Bears.
9:45 Grant's Magic Buyers.
10:00 Women's Club program.
10:30 Shepard Concert Ensemble.
11:30 Organ recital, Eddie Dunham.
12:00 Time signals; weather.
12:30 Shepard luncheon concert.
1:00 Al Smith and his Rhythm Kings from the U. S. S. Marblehead.
2:00 Boston Information Service.
2:30 The Dandies of Yesterday.
3:00 The Boston Singers.
3:30 Ted and his Gang.
4:00 The Gordon Ensemble.
4:30 News; weather; temperature.
5:00 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
5:30 Time signals; weather.
7:11 "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:25 p. m.—More Pearl and his orchestra.
8:00 organ recital, Lloyd G. Del Casillo.
8:30 John Archer, tenor; Edson Page, pianist.
8:45 Columbia Broadcasting System.
9:00 CBS, Hank Simmon's Show Boat; "The Octoroon."
10:00 CBS, United Light Opera Company, "Patinka."
11:00 CBS, Wright Road Canadians.

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- Single illuminated drum control—with rich chassis construction—and careful workmanship contribute to making this set a step ahead in radio enjoyment.
- Enclosed in the Cabinet is the latest type Dynamic Speaker—giving a flood of smooth, rich tones.
- Housed in a distinctive cabinet, with rich walnut finish—and compact in size—the Laurel will grace the finest furnishings.

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PAUL HELFER, Inc.
1539 Third Ave., bet. 86th and 87th

EDUCATIONAL

Modern House and Shop Built
by Pupils of Industrial School

THE problem of combining theory with practical experience so as to make both work together toward one goal has been most successfully solved at the Weymouth Day Industrial School. Here several classes prove the workability of their schoolroom instruction by practical work, which is so in keeping with the theory taught as to equip the students as competent tradesmen.

This system has proved a commendable solution to a large number of schoolboys who have found the regular academic course of no genuine interest or practical value for their own individual cases.

Over a period of three years the class in carpentry at this school has completed as part of its course three buildings: a large shop where several of the projects are worked out, as well as two private dwellings, the three structures amounting in cost to approximately \$60,000. Plans for a fourth undertaking, which will be a house for the custodian of the buildings, are now under way.

The largest enterprise was the school shop. This building, erected for the purpose of holding vocational classes in automobile work, printing, metal arts, carpentry, mechanical drawing, and practical arts, was built by approximately a dozen boys ranging in ages from 17 to 19 years. They worked an eight-hour day on the job six days a week, drawing a nominal wage for their time as well as receiving credit in their school vocational course.

The Completed Shop

Completed, the structure as it now stands, consists of a foundation covering a plot of ground 115 feet long and 63 feet wide, immediately adjoining the high school site. There is a finished basement for shops using heavy machinery, and one floor for classrooms, laboratories and shops using light equipment.

The wooden forms for the concrete walls of the basement, the finishing of the interior woodwork, and all the straight carpentry of the upper floor was done by the boys, the only help of any consequence given them being that on the retaining walls.

The school building was inspired by the excellent results of a similar first attempt. This was a \$12,000 house for which the town furnished the necessary capital to build, and later sold at a profit to a faculty member of Tufts College. Nine stu-

dents of the school did the work on this house, which included all the carpentry, the cement work and the painting and wiring. Students of the agricultural department of the high school did the grading and landscape gardening. The plans which were patterned after a house in Newton, were modified by the pupils in the mechanical drawing department.

The third endeavor of the carpentry class was a five-room bungalow. This was finished and placed on sale for \$5000 early this spring.

Everything has been conducted under the leadership of Louis Whitford, instructor in charge, and James Nelson and Albert Kuicals, assistants, all three of whom are experienced carpenters.

A class in shoe making has a co-operative arrangement with a shoe factory of the town where the highest grade of shoes are made. For 25 weeks they are taught the theory of the trade by Joseph K. Whitmore, the instructor of the high school. The remaining 25 weeks are spent in the factory where they work under the supervision of the factory heads, receiving the regular wage and working the customary number of hours.

Quality in Auto Repairing
Auto mechanics are taught in much the same way except that no specified time or place is given to the actual work outside the classroom, although all such repair work is done under the jurisdiction of the school. Arrangements have been made with some of the garages in town to let students help out on repairs. Many of the townfolk take their cars direct to the school, knowing the quality of work required by L. H. Bacon, the instructor, and the excellent results obtained through the genuine and worth-while efforts of the boys.

Of the same general idea, but of a different nature is the work done in the restoration class and floriculture course.

The former group of students are at present working on a six-acre



Left—The Carpenter Shop at Weymouth Day Industrial School, Weymouth, Mass. Right—Pupil at a Shoemaking Machine.



tract of land which was donated by the Weymouth Water Works to the class. Although the land is of little real value for forestry at the present time, it is the hope of Hilmer S. Nelson, the instructor, to make the land valuable by reconditioning an acre a year.

As one element of the course, it will be the duty of the boys to mark out the annual acre tract, felling all inferior trees and burning the remaining Scotch and white pine a chance to survive and to thrive with the new trees, which will supplant the ones taken out. A large share of the textbook material from which theory is obtained for this course, is furnished by the American Tree Association, while E. M. Parmenter of the Extension Forestry Service, Department of Agriculture, is assisting in the practical work done.

Under the same agricultural divi-

sion is the floriculture course, which is carried on co-operatively with flower growers of the town. After working part of the day in the greenhouse, where these students receive instruction from the grower, who demands the best work, as he is dependent on the flowers he grows to sell and thus live, the boys return to the school, where the benefits derived from the day's practical experience are tested by the instructor.

Observation is particularly stressed, for the student who has gained the most should be able to tell what he has been doing and why he has been doing it.

These enterprises of the Wey-

How a Girls' School Keeps
in Touch With World News

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Eng.
CRITICISM often voiced about girls' boarding schools is that the pupils tend to be too much cut off from the happenings of the everyday world. The following is an account of the way in which one school is trying to overcome this difficulty.

At one of the meetings of the

copies of The Christian Science Monitor and The Times (London) for all news.

The committee quickly got to work and chose "South Africa" and "Italy": their geography and recent history, as the subject for the first two lectures. Both of these countries were conspicuous in the newspaper headlines at the time. It was with immense pride that later the school

tures were improving and what intelligent questions were asked in the discussions that followed. At the first meeting two short lectures were given. Later the whole time had to be given to one lecture, and more recently the lecture had to be continued into a second meeting a few days later.

The Marionette
in the School

IN THESE days, when the tendency is away from the involved curriculum toward a more simple, direct and thorough teaching of the fundamentals of education, it requires some courage to make a strong plea for the marionette in the school. Nevertheless I do make it—and for the following good reasons:

The marionette vitalizes certain literary forms in a way that is not possible by any other means of interpretation. Forms such as the old fairy tales and fantastic stories of old lands and ancient peoples, particularly those of the Orient; myths with their roots reaching far back into antiquity and hoary fables with "moral" that apply to our own time. All these patiently await marionette casts upon fairy stages.

Old ballads may be arranged for these quaint actors, and tales of mystery and adventure are rendered strangely real by these inspired puppets, under the guidance of their young guardians.

Stories of deep spiritual import which are often unsuited to human action upon the stage can be rendered by marionettes with an effect that is both pleasing and artistic.

The marionette himself is often the inspiration of stories conceived and written by the pupils. In fact, many of the times that he demands his own story.

Ideal Project
The marionette theater makes an ideal school project. It meets fully the most exacting requirements of the project theory. Here is offered co-ordinate exercise in the interpretation of literature, graphic characterization and dramatization, handwork, stagecraft, costume, voice training, music and program making. And this exercise is a completed exercise in which every part is carried to a definite culmination in a final performance.

Marionette production carries with it a stronger impetus toward completion than do most school projects. Imagination and fancy take shape in

harmonious, tangible and practical expression. There is here, too, less likelihood of reaching a period in the process of the work at which interest appears to lag, for setting over such a period is one of the problems in school project work.

A class may, in the beginning, entertain the impression that the characters in the stories of their choice would be difficult to reproduce and, having been reproduced, would be inexpressive in action. Replace this impression by experiment and no sooner has the first step in that actual work been taken than the group begins to see the infinite possibilities for the art.

When the characters seem to fall short of the ideal in the thoughts of the pupils, seeing them in their setting at a preliminary rehearsal quickly stimulates ideas for their improvement. So all parts develop simultaneously and the young artists work with happy abandon, for in working with marionettes the interest in them increases by leaps and bounds as the project progresses step by step.

Child and Puppet Become Acquainted

He who would with his own hands make one of these little actors and be his guardian all through the production of a puppet play must know his tiny ward in all his moods, hence the unparalleled training for the perceptions.

The limits within which the young marionette artist must work gives rigid training in adaptiveness. These limitations affect his choice of a story in the first place; and then the dramatization must come within the range of certain simple scenes. Adaptiveness then is by no means the least of the skills attained in the marionette theater.

Strangely in opposition to these limitations is the wide berth of opportunity for the achievement of as high a degree of perfection as is possible for the individual. This point is, of course, governed by the type of marionette adapted to school use. Such a model must be much more simple than those played by professional puppeteers and at the same time offer ample possibilities for development at the hands of the pupils.

At last the marionette theater project culminates in joy, not in mere hilarity and noise, but in the joy that is the concomitant of fruition—From "Marionettes Go to School," by ETHEL C. GRAY.

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Mrs. Minnie Miller of Thousand Springs Farm

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Moscow, Ida.

AS OWNER and operator of the famous Thousand Springs Farm in southern Idaho, as a breeder and exhibitor of champion Hampshire sheep and Guernsey dairy cattle at the largest live-stock shows of the Nation, and as president of the American Hampshire Sheep Association, Mrs. Minnie W. Miller has achieved the distinction of being one of America's really outstanding women in the live-stock world. She is now in her third year as president of the national association of breeders of Hampshire sheep. Election to this office was of itself one of the highest honors to her courage and her stowed. For several years prior to being selected president, Mrs. Miller was a regional vice-president. She is also an active member of the National Wool Growers' Association, the Idaho Wool Growers' Association, and is a trustee of the Utah Agricultural College, which gives her the chairmanship of several important committees of that institution. Mrs. Miller has achieved distinction in this field, which most people feel is almost exclusively masculine, without sacrificing any of her womanly charms.

Mrs. Miller is a resident both of Idaho and Utah. Her farm and her herds of live stock are near Wendell, in southern Idaho, while her home is in Salt Lake City. The mere 250 miles between the two do not prevent her from keeping in constant touch with everything that happens on the farm. Her legal name is Mrs. Lee Charles Miller, but everyone knows her as Minnie W. Miller. To call her anything else would cause confusion. When Gov. George H. Dern of Utah appointed her a trustee of the state agricultural college, his appointment was for Mrs. Lee Charles Miller, and it was some time before it was generally realized that the well-known woman live-stock breeder had received the honor.

As a little girl, Mrs. Miller wanted to own a farm of her own and live stock. This youthful ambition, not unknown to children in their teens, had more lasting qualities than is apparent in the will of wisp texture of most childish longings. It persisted, and 29 years before she claimed Thousand Springs Farm as her own, she had her plans well in mind. She even took courses in animal husbandry at the Utah Agricultural College and knew the kinds of livestock she would have on a farm if good fortune ever gave one to her. Mrs. Miller saw the first Hampshire sheep that came into Utah and liked the breed. Her response like mine was keen for the fawn-colored, dainty Guernsey dairy cattle, most lady-like of the dairy breeds. In her ambitious dreams she had also assigned a place for swine husbandry and favored the Jersey breed.

About 1925, however, she found her original program had been too ambitious and decided to limit her live-stock activities to Hampshire sheep and Guernsey dairy cattle. The Jersey ewe were sold and it is to Mrs. Miller's credit that the University of Idaho college of agriculture took many of her animals for their experimental and demonstration herds. The college also took her ewe herdsman.

Selecting the Farm

It is probable that, because of its unique and picturesque geological features, the farm which Mrs. Miller operates is as famous as its operator. As the head of a land loan company operating in the Intermountain Region, her husband came one day upon a farm which, he says now, impressed him as made to order for his wife. From Wendell, Idaho, he drove a few miles south to the breaks of the Snake River. From the rim he looked down several hundred feet upon what appeared to be an island in the river. Idaho's great stream rolled past the island on one side, but the water bordering the other came from a multitude of springs bursting from the lava wall which dropped abruptly from where Mr. Miller stood. Because of the plentiful supply of moisture everything on the lowland was green, in sharp contrast to the brown sagebrush everywhere on the plateau above him.

The island had been farmed once but was abandoned. When Mr. Miller brought his wife to the place her eyes sparkled. She said the protected island, with the plentiful supply of spring water, and the prospect it yielded of mild even climate, due to breezes coming up from the Columbia River and the Pacific Ocean, would be an ideal place to raise live-stock. There was a foreclosure on the place and Mr. Miller obtained possession. It is on this protected lowland island, beneath the thundering springs, that Mrs. Miller raises her Hampshire sheep and Guernsey cattle. The protected lowland totals about 100 acres. On the higher plateau land, which is several hundred feet above the island, Mrs. Miller has several hundred acres additional, which she has for pasture and to provide adequate supplemental winter feed for her stock.

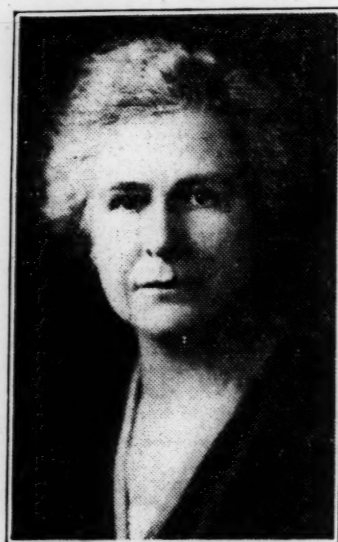
The Innumerable Springs

The multitude of springs along the lava wall are scattered over a distance of several miles. Thousand Springs Farm was so named because the early inhabitants said water came out at that point through at least 1000 different openings. Many explanations have been advanced to account for these spectacular springs. The majority associate their existence with the lost rivers of eastern central Idaho. The largest of the disappearing rivers is Big Lost River. For a considerable distance this is a large stream, but gradually disappears in the lava bed, finally dwindling to nothing. The United States Geological Survey says that enough water pours from the springs along the Snake River, of which Thousand Springs is the most important group, to furnish water sufficient for every city in the United States over 100,000 in population. The thermometer at Thousand Springs Farm always shows the water at 61 degrees, even during the

hottest summer weather or the coldest day of winter. This constant water temperature is regarded as an extremely valuable asset in raising live stock.

Becoming owner of Thousand Springs Farm, Mrs. Miller commenced putting her ambitions into operation. She continued preparing herself for the responsibilities of farm ownership and operation. She visited the leading breeding establishments of Hampshire sheep and Guernsey dairy cattle in the West. Thus she rounded out the knowledge she had obtained during the many years of her early life while constantly nourishing her desire to have a farm of her own. She obtained expert help to assist her, including a Hampshire shepherd, who came from a line of ancestors who had helped develop the breed in England.

Mrs. Miller quietly set about to make the farm into her ideal. She built modern barns, a modern home, cool fences and did almost everything which any agricultural college would consider essential to a first-class farm. Parallel with this improvement of the farm itself, she was developing her live stock. In 1921 she felt she had progressed far enough for a test. According to her views, the best way to obtain a test was to take some of her stock to the live-stock shows where they would be placed alongside the animals of other breeders and judged by experts. Mrs. Miller had been encouraged by winnings at live-stock shows in communities near home, but in the fall of 1921 she determined to take a big step. That year she went to the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, the country's largest live-



Mrs. Minnie W. Miller, Exhibitor of Champion Hampshire Sheep and Guernsey Dairy Cattle.

stock show, with some of her Hampshires. She won a far larger number of premiums than she had hoped for and her winnings included three long-ear ewes. That start spurred her on to more extensive showing. Since then her live stock has won several championships at Chicago, the American Royal Livestock Exposition at Kansas and the big shows in the Rocky Mountain region and Pacific coast. At the Pacific International Livestock Exposition last October a Hampshire wether from Mrs. Miller's flocks was made grand champion over 100 ewes, the first time a Hampshire ewe had been accorded this honor at the Pacific exposition.

By 1925 the livestock world was hearing considerable about a Mrs. Minnie W. Miller and her Thousand

Springs live-stock herds. Her achievements in Hampshires had been particularly noteworthy, and the American Hampshire Sheep Association, at its 1925 annual meeting, elected her president. The meeting was held at Chicago after the international stock show, and the honor was a fitting climax to an exceptionally successful show season for this western woman live-stock breeder. She was re-elected president unanimously in 1926 and again at the annual meeting last year. This fall Mrs. Miller realized one of the greatest ambitions of her career. A Hampshire ram from her flock brought the highest price at the annual national ram sale of the National Wool Growers' Association in Salt Lake in August. To "top the ram sale" is the goal of every breeder of fine sheep in the West. Several times previously Mrs. Miller had come close to the top, but this fall success was hers.

A Late Fulfillment

Mrs. Miller likes to contemplate the generations of farmers who were tillers of soil and raisers of stock. From early girlhood she has been an expert horsewoman and a fine judge of either a riding or driving horse. Though the desire to own a farm first blossomed when she was a girl, it was not until she became a grandmother that the desire was realized. In a recent interview she said: "You see, I couldn't get started any sooner. There were other things that had to come first. During our early married life there couldn't be a farm for me because I had all our energies and resources were devoted to getting my husband's business established. Then there were children to bring up, and our aged relatives to care for. Now the children have made homes and are rearing youngsters of their own. I have my farm at last."

Mrs. Miller is an extremely kind and gracious host at Thousand Springs Farm and in the western way, "the latchstring is always out" to friends and visitors who are interested either in the farm or the livestock. The farm has hundreds of visitors every year who have heard about Mrs. Miller's farm and her stock, and who desire to see both.

Fountain in Vienna Designed by Woman

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Vienna

ALTHOUGH Vienna's public squares and parks abound in monuments and other sculptural works of art, it is remarkable that hitherto no woman's work could be found among them. This state of affairs has, however, now been altered by the unveiling of the Bear Fountain in the courtyard of the latest municipal tenement houses on the Margarethenstrasse, in this city. Miss Hanna Gaertner, after studying at the "Kunstgewerbeschule," was the first woman to be elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and even before she completed her studies at the academy, she had established a great reputation for the quality and originality of her work. The basin of the Bear Fountain is polygonal in shape with 12 rectangular panels round the outside, in which the 12 signs of the zodiac have been faithfully represented, while the fountain is occupied by a short column topped by the figures of two bears, the Great Bear (Ursa Major) and the Little Bear (Ursa Minor), playful and happy on its back.

Women's Organizations

Miss Gaertner's ideal, according to a statement she gave the Monitor correspondent, is to seek through her art to distribute joy and happiness, especially among children. A keen student of human nature and of animal life, her work up to the present has been almost exclusively concerned with the portrayal of human beings and animals, either separately or in close and happy relations together.

A ceramic fountain, in the form of a child riding on the back of a sea monster, "was recently bought by the township of Columbus, Ind., while her children's portraits in terra cotta and marble are very popular. Miss Gaertner is still very young, but the appreciative criticisms of what she has already done go far to indicate that the work of this sculptress will find its way into many more public institutions during the coming years.

pression to their confidence that understanding and reconciliation among the nations will come through women's work.

Pauline von Stresow quotes Mme. Malatier-Sellier of Paris, France, as saying: "We want to learn from the German women—to learn much. The German women who were in Paris two years ago, including Marie Elizabeth Lüders, Dorothee von Velsen, Adele Schreiber and others, impressed us with their knowledge and their intellectual achievements. As many of us as can possibly do so will come to Berlin. All my friends and I want to see unity between the nations done away with. We hope for reconciliation of the peoples as a result of women's work."

Senator Franziska Plaminkova, who achieved her official position and influence in Czechoslovakia as a result of the introduction of woman suffrage, is quoted as declaring that true humanity can prevail only where men and women enjoy equal rights, that it must have its roots in the family, and from there make its way through peoples and countries. She praised German hospitality, and expressed the opinion that the coming congress would accomplish much in overcoming antagonisms and differences.

Mrs. Herbert R. Wakefield, 46 Grosvenor Street, W. 1, London, is gathering material preparatory to compiling a history of the American Women's Club there and she will be very glad if anyone who has any material relating to the club at any stage of its development will forward the same to her.

The club women of Mississippi published the first number of their magazine in October. The editor, Mrs. Robert S. Ralston, said, in her first editorial message:

"This magazine is indispensable to the club women from the standpoint of organization usefulness alone, but it must develop into something bigger than a mere 'official organ.' The womanhood of Mississippi have no united editorial voice. The Mississippi Woman's Magazine proposes to express the woman's viewpoint on all social, political, educational and economic problems in the State. Thus becoming in deed and in truth the 'Voice of 8000 Women.' In addition to providing an effective agency for molding of constructive public opinion, this magazine hopes to make a worth-while contribution to the literature of Mississippi."

The first, and the succeeding, two numbers carry out these ambitions in a splendid manner.

The usual procedure in organizing a club is to call a meeting of a small group of persons who are known to be interested, and when the decision to organize is made, a constitution and by-laws are drawn up in which are stated the objects for which the club is to stand. The members then proceed to work for such objectives as the majority of members have favored.

From California is reported a club whose process of formation was reversed from the usual plan. The California Federation News says that the Grass Valley Women's Improvement Club has recently burned the mortgage on its clubhouse. This

Live Stock Photo Company

"Judy of Thatch Meadow," a Registered Guernsey Cow Belonging to Mrs. Minnie W. Miller of Thousand Springs Farm, Idaho.



Bear Fountain, by Miss Hanna Gaertner, Representing the Constellations, Ursa Major and Ursa Minor, Which is the First Piece of Sculpture by a Woman to Be Placed in Public Position in Vienna.

Business Women of the Early American Colonies

V—Mary Crathorne of Germantown Road

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

NOT long ago the writer listened to a most inspiring talk given by a woman who has built up a large and successful business in manufacturing and retailing chocolate candies. "That is what the modern woman can do," said more than one of the listeners. "Isn't it wonderful what the twentieth century woman can accomplish?"

It is, indeed! And then suddenly the writer found herself thinking of the story of Mary Crathorne of Philadelphia, who in 1768 bravely shouldered the responsibilities of her husband's mustard and chocolate business and resolved to "carry on."

She began her career by inserting in the Pennsylvania Gazette an advertisement which should certainly have brought her simple custom, so quaintly worded, so modest, and yet so attractive is it. At the top of the advertisement she displays her distinctive trade mark, an elaborate coat of arms and mustard bottle, which appears above her name. "Mary Crathorne," was read, "Begs leave to inform the public and particularly those that were her late husband's customers) that she has removed from the house she lately occupied in Laetitia Court, to the house lately occupied by Mrs. Aris, at the corner of the said Court in Market-street, where she continues to sell by wholesale and retail. The genuine *Flower of Mustard*, of different degrees of fineness; chocolate, well manufactured; a fresh assortment of spices; domestic pickles; London loaf sugar, by the loaf or hundred weight Muscovado sugar; choice raisins by the keg or less quantity; best quality of apples; lemons, limes, and capers, with sundry other articles in the grocery way."

"Incomparable Works"

A spicy, fragrant, intriguing place must Mistress Crathorne's warehouse have been, with its ginger and all-spice, its raisin kegs, pickle barrels and olive casks.

But she had her factory also, for she announces that "the articles of mustard and chocolate are manufactured by her, at those incomparable mustard and chocolate works at the Globe mill, on Germantown road, which her late husband went to a considerable expense in the erecting, and purchasing out Benjamin Jackson's part; and as she has a large quantity of choice clean mustard seed by her, and the singular advantage of being constantly supplied with that article, she flatters herself, that upon timely notice, she can supply any person with large quantities of the said articles of mustard and chocolate, either for exportation, or for retailing again, when a small allowance will be made and the same put up in any kind of package as may best suit the buyer."

She evidently feels that her trade mark is of importance for she adds the "N. B." so characteristic of advertisements of the period: "N. B. All the mustard put up in bottles, has the above stamp pasted on the bottles, and also the paper round each pound of chocolate has the said stamp thereon."

Advertisements for Mustard Seed

For the successful carrying on of her business she required mustard seed, however, and it seems to have

been difficult to obtain, for she adds this reassuring comment: "And least any person may be discouraged from bringing small quantities of mustard seed to her, from the singular advantages already mentioned, she therefore informs those persons that may either have great or small quantities to dispose of, that she will always be ready to purchase of them, and give the highest price."

Mary Crathorne seems to have gone about her affairs in her "incomparable mustard and chocolate works" quite undaunted, and as she was advertising in December of the following year for an assistant, it is evident that her business grew and prospered and that she was kept more than busy with her mustard bottles, packages of chocolate, and sundry other articles in the grocery way.

(This is the last of a series of five articles. The others were published Dec. 4, 11, 18 and 24.)

Run a Tea room

Managers Prepare your own tea room. Graduates trained by our practical new methods in Grand everywhere. You will learn to earn handsomely every year. Tea room work is a profitable business. Address: Wm. School of Tea Room Management, Dept. 22, 52 West 39th St., New York.

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FRESH DAILY
Almonds, Cashews, Pecans, Peanuts
Evenly mixed.
PRICE POSTPAID.
\$1.30 East of the Mississippi
\$1.40 West of the Mississippi
ALYS-PERL SHOPPE
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HAIR NETS

Two Dozen for \$1.00 Postpaid
For Bobbed or Long Hair, Cap or Fringe. Single or Double Mesh. Real Human Hair. Every net perfect. Agents wanted.
GRAY, WHITE or LAVENDER
One Doz., \$1.00
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Sole U.S. Agent, American Leader Hair Net Co.

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IN EIGHT LECTURES
French and English cooking explained so simply that anyone can master it in a few days.
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Positively prevents runs in silk hose and underwear. We were foolish when we first used it. Harmless, even adds to the life of fabric. Simple, practical, money-back guarantee.
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Why Jeanette and I Are Happy



Josephine Ware

We earn a lot of money in this wonderful way

JEANETTE WARE is my sister. My name is Josephine Ware. Most of our friends think we were foolish when we started our little tea room. We had very little money, no experience, and a lot of competition. We succeeded, so well, however, that it wasn't long before our friends asked us to help them start tea rooms, too!

We found that it was a wonderful business. It was easy to start because we knew how to cook and serve and we were friendly to people. Our tea room was a "homey" place where folks felt at home. The food was good, of course, and the surroundings cheerful that patrons preferred our place to others. As we learned more we earned more. Today the Ware Coffee Shop is one of the most successful tea rooms in New York or anywhere.

We've written a book about our business. We would like to send you a copy free. It tells how we became successful and shows how you too can make your dreams come true. You may not want to make a lot of money, but you will do it, nevertheless, in the tea room business. Your main object may be to find an outlet for your energies, a way to develop your personality and your executive ability. There is no better way than we have ever heard of than a Tea Room, Coffee Shop, Motor Inn or Cafeteria. It's a natural outgrowth of your home-making experience.

Just mail me the coupon for my book. It is free. There is no obligation in writing for it. It may lead to greater happiness and prosperity, than you have ever before known. Write to me now or if you are living near us, call and see me before you forget.

JOSEPHINE WARE

Dept. 21, 52 West 39th St., New York

JOSEPHINE WARE

Dept. 21, 52 West 39th St., New York

Please send me, without obligation, your free booklet on training for big earnings in tea room management.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

A Delicious Dinner for Two

Puffy codfish cakes
Potatoes in the Half Shell
Stuffed carrot salad
Apple pie
Cheese

Puffy Codfish Cakes

WASH the salt from 1½ pounds of dry salt codfish, cover with 1 quart of cold water, and bring slowly to the boiling point; simmer until tender, then drain and remove any bones and shred. Add the yolks of 3 eggs, slightly beaten, ½ tablespoonful of chopped parsley and a dash of pepper, then the lightly beaten whites of the eggs. Drop by spoonfuls into a small quantity of hot fat, cooking until the cakes puff; turn and continue cooking until the cakes are delicate brown in color. If the pan of fat is small, do not try to cook more than one cake at a time. Place them on soft paper in a warm oven to drain and keep hot until the rest are ready.

Potatoes in the Half Shell

Scrub a large potato or 2 smaller ones and boil without peeling for 10 minutes. Drain, cut into halves lengthwise, and rub each piece all over with butter, then bake until tender. On removal from the oven, score deeply the cut sides of the potatoes and dot with butter, then sprinkle with paprika and serve.

Stuffed Carrot Salad

Scrape 2 large carrots and cook until tender in boiling salted water; drain, cool and chill in the refrigerator. At serving time, cut into halves lengthwise and scoop out the centers. Chop the portions removed and add to ½ of a cupful each of shredded pineapple and diced celery; mix to the desired consistency with mayonnaise. Fill the centers and serve on crisp lettuce hearts with a little mayonnaise over all.

Apple Pie

Sift together twice: 1½ cupfuls of pastry flour and ½ of a teaspoonful of salt. Add 6 tablespoonfuls of cold lard and cut it in with a fork, or two knives, until the mixture looks granular, then add slowly 5 or 6 tablespoonfuls of ice water while stirring the flour with a fork. This should make all the flour hold together in a mass. If it does not, add a trifle more water. Too much water, however, makes pastry tough. Place half the paste on a well-floured board, sprinkle a little flour on top to keep the rolling pin from sticking, then roll out the paste to fit the pan as nearly as possible. Work quickly without handling

much and lift the paste often to see that it does not stick to the board, but always keep the same side uppermost. Roll out the pie in over the crust and trim around the edges to form the upper crust. Add the paste just cut away to that to be rolled out and roll as formerly to make a circle about 3 inches larger in diameter than the first, and place evenly in the pie pan.

Have ready apples pared and cored, and slice them thinly into the lower crust until the mound slightly rounds over the plate. Over the top pour a cupful of sugar that has been sifted with 1 tablespoonful of flour and 1 teaspoonful of grated nutmeg; use more sugar if the apples are very tart. Dot with small bits of butter. Make openings in the top crust to allow steam to escape, then lay it over the pie. Now neatly fold the lower crust up over the upper one, like a hem, and press it down with a fork to keep the juices inside. Have the oven very hot the first 15 minutes to bake the under crust, then reduce the heat and finish baking, when the apples will be tender and the crust a golden brown.

To Save Time

In the morning make the pie, boil the carrots, cook the codfish and prepare the potatoes for boiling. Prepare the celery and pineapple for the salad, then put the codfish mixture together, all but the whites of the eggs, and leave it covered in the refrigerator. Crisp the lettuce. Half an hour before serving time put the potatoes into the oven to bake, then set the table and put the salad together. Last add the egg-whites to the codfish mixture and fry the cakes. Serve hot, garnished with parsley. This makes a good one-plate meal.

Makes Household Pressing a Joy
Pays for Itself Hundreds of Times

Mother's Ezy Slide Pressing Cloth
Wonderful Special treated Cloth—No more ironing—Iron, Starching or Washing of Men's, Women's and Children's wearing apparel with the one, like a hem, and press it down. You can use any kind of iron.
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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

In New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

MALVINA HOFFMAN, American sculptress, has brought together a comprehensive array of works at the Grand Central Galleries, the first public presentation of her sculpture as a whole, although she has these many years been represented by individual pieces at local exhibitions. Miss Hoffman needs no special introduction today, for she is widely known for her striking likenesses of Pavlova, Paderewski, the Bush House (London) figures, etc. But other phases of her talent come to light in the present exhibition that reveal her as an all-around artist ambitious enough to essay all types of work from the grandly heroic to the simplest sketch impression. Like Gertrude V. Whitney's exhibition at Wildenstein's some years ago, Miss Hoffman's show is set out in the grand manner, with three galleries at her disposal, and large monumental pieces for focal points.

Miss Hoffman's quarter-scale model for a group depicting the Angel of the East and the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse dominates one of the rooms, and is perhaps the finest achievement. Four equestrian figures are set on bases about the central shaft which supports the dominant figure of the angel. Her horses are superbly fashioned, and are instinct with purposeful patterning and vigorous handling. Another quarter-size model of a memorial bearing four bas-reliefs depicting the same theme as the other group, with attendant figures of the "four beasts" and other reliefs showing "those who came out of great tribulation" fills the second gallery.

Perhaps Miss Hoffman's finest portrait is her bronze bust of Ivan Meitrović (a full-length version of which is in the Brooklyn Museum), for here she seems to have captured something of the Serbian's fire of inspiration, making her figure more alertly pointed and more elastically constructed than usual. In her small bronzes, such as "Bill, Working," or "Mme. Hart, the Mattress Maker" (from the "My Neighbors" series), she is at her best. In her portrait drawings and large-scale cartoons she shows remarkable skill.

An interesting collection of water colors and drawings by French artists of the nineteenth century and the day is on view at the de Hauke Gallery. Two Rodin figure studies (of his best period) seem to contain the very essence of the art that emerged so often in his marbles as sugary and trite. These fascinating notations in models in action display the sculptor's delight in supple shapes and his keen command over line and pattern. Two figure studies by Matisse show this modernist in most sober mood, devoid of all eccentricity of pose, proportion, and more than ever proclaim his middle period extravagances in drawing and painting to be but transitory and of small worth per se.

The Matisse of today is many steps removed from the man who filled the halls of the Salon d'Automne some 20 years ago with portrait heads that looked much like misshapen potatoes, and that caused the town to rock with unrestrained laughter. Today Matisse has come into his own, but there are yet many admirers who still see everything from his hand as of equal merit and importance.

Pen drawings by de Segonzac reveal this artist's swift power of expression and compression, and show what it is that gives his painting the taut invigorating feeling connoted by his name. "Immediacy," done with the fewest possible number of lines, is a masterpiece of succinct delineation of mood and space.

Dufrene, echoing Delacroix in his warmly colored, well-stocked compositions, has some interesting water colors here, although he appears to get more quality on a bygone day. Signac, gay and briskly to the point, shows how far the dot-and-dash system of water coloring can

style is an outstanding item in the exhibition.

John Storrs, American sculptor resident in Paris these several years, is exhibiting at Knoedler's. His line drawings, achieved with a free touch and with a sureness that might well cause the painting fraternity to look upon him with some astonishment, not untinged with envy, are one of the surprises of the season. At the same galleries a group of canvases by Edward Bruce is on view, mostly landscapes that deal with the lovely Sabine hill country to the north of Rome in the constrained, concise style that Mr. Bruce has built up from his study of the ancient Chinese masters of landscape painting. One of the finest of these is a view of well-wooded hillside seen through a wide casement window, the whole composition being worked out in soft olive greens and browns.

At the Babcock Galleries, Robert Brackman is showing a group of pastel studies worked out in bold, broad strokes and colors that easily sustain his growing reputation. The Ansie Galleries are showing an interesting work by Carl Springhorn, Florence Christensen, and Joseph Margulies.

"The Petroleum Island"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANDWICHED between such bread-and-butter repertory plays as Goethe's "Egmont" and Ibsen's "Ghosts" at the State Theater in Berlin is Lion Feuchtwanger's latest drama, "The Petroleum Island." This turns out to be an interesting work, not perhaps so dramatic as it appears, but for what it sets out to do.

Having become a best-selling author in both England and America with his two novels, "Power" and "The Ugly Duchess," Herr Feuchtwanger now writes what he describes as Three Anglo-Saxon plays. "The Petroleum Island" is the second to reach the German stage. The first of the trio, "Calcutta, May 4th," was given with success this summer at the State Theater in Berlin.

The problem he set himself in writing these three plays, so Herr Feuchtwanger informs us, was to make drama from the simple French influence with its insistence on the formal importance of form. In these three dramas he has attempted, with some success, to establish a far freer movement within the dramatic form, to produce works with an inner substance more related to actuality, but without the strictness of form so rigidly adhered to by most German dramatists. It is perhaps better to describe it as a drama of the Shakespearean type, a drama manipulated without the aid of the Shakespearean poetry and rhetoric.

In "The Petroleum Island" Herr Feuchtwanger has used the same theme, namely, the story of a man, "The Ugly Duchess." That book, it may be remembered, was about the spirited fight made by an unfortunate woman, Margarete Mautsch, to conquer circumstances and to emerge triumphant over her extreme personal ugliness. But instead of merely turning his well-known novel into a costume drama of the fourteenth century, which it would have been a comparatively easy thing to do, Herr Feuchtwanger has invented a completely new story. In his play all the action takes place in the present period, and upon a legendary island lying off the coast of the United States, somewhere apparently in the Pacific Ocean.

To build his drama on a broad basis, in accordance with his dramatic theory, Herr Feuchtwanger chose two conditions for his background: oil and an island. That the ugly heroine shall be protagonist, and finally mistress, in as large a territory as possible, it was necessary to choose Petroleum Island. Oil being a symbol of power in the modern world, completes the two conditions for the conflict. But whereas the novel, "The Ugly Duchess," was characterized by an exactness of detail, "The Petroleum Island" presents us with a somewhat amusing, and more, unrealistic America, in what is real clashes with what is grotesque and comic.

Miss Deborah Gray, the heroine of the play, is a young woman of beauty and ripe years. There may be more interesting pictures in the show, but there are no better. "Miss Kitty" by Lydia Field Emmet, an exquisite character study of childhood painted with a delicate capricious brush that suits the idea. Other portraits arrest the eye, some drawn tightly, others wandering from the rule. It is true that women vote, but it is not the same as the male vote. In this (although some of us feel it should be different).

Painting like that by M. Elizabeth Price in "Breakfast Table" has little touches, a characteristic sparkle, and an attention to trifles that might be called feminine by some. It is curious that inconspicuous as this little picture is many are particularly drawn to it. There are also several charming paintings of still-life that are not only interesting in themselves, but also in the way they are painted. One recalls some "Roses" by Ellen Emmet Rand, shimmering, vanishing, impressionistic. A decorative panel entitled "Gold Banded Lilies" contributes perhaps the most interesting color arrangement in the gallery. Emma Fordyce MacRae is the artist, capable indeed of strangely fascinating juxtapositions of hues. Her flat pattern distributes itself fantastically amidst the prim contours of white lilies mounted on a gold background. She has taste and originality, to boot. Mrs. Paxton achieves the master stroke of translation in her still-life.

D. A.

"LES ECOLIERS"



From a Painting by Gino E. Conti.

genuine sympathy and love for the subject. Here too the artist has sacrificed the orthodoxy of detail to the more powerful demands of the ensemble. She has painted with the total mood, with the complete composition fixed firmly in her thought. Painting of this kind seems to be free of effort. It is filled with genuine pleasure in the sheer performance. It has lightness and vivacity.

"One of the Best," New British Film

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

HAVING put an end to the old-fashioned stage melodramas, the films are now bringing them to life again, beginning with the best of them. Judging, however, by what they have done with "One of the Best," now showing at several picture theaters in London, one looks forward with some apprehension to what they will do with the new "One of the Best" as a melodrama, certainly deserving its title. Written by Seymour Hicks and George Edwards, it ran for many months at the Adelphi Theater, the old home of melodrama in London, and was deservedly considered one of the most popular plays of that type ever written. The story was strong and straightforward, the whole setting picturesque, and the main situation of the play, in that it represented the degradation and demoralization of a man from his regiment of an officer, fairly accused of treason to his country.

The great moment of the central scene of the play is where an officer is stripped of his decorations and marks of rank; but when the players, performing this disagreeable office, comes to remove the Victoria Cross, the hero protests. "You can take everything I have got," says he, "but you cannot take from me my Victoria Cross." And his protest is upheld by the authorities. As the regiment is a Highland one, assembled in full parade in the barracks square, it can be imagined that it was as picturesque as it was moving and thrilling.

In the film this fine scene is toned down to a great extent, and the producers appear to have missed a great opportunity. To begin with, they have moved the period of the play back at least a century. The picturesque uniform of the Highlanders, with its kilts, plaid and splendid ostrich feather, has been replaced by the far less handsome dress of an old regiment of Foot Guards about the time of Waterloo; gray trousers, scarlet tunic (colors lost in photography) and undecorative shako.

At that time the Victoria Cross had not been instituted, and there is no reason why the young hero should object to the removal of one medal more than another. This capital climax in the play disappears from the film, and we have nothing in its place but crude and commonplace melodrama and a few of the more popular screen tricks, such as fights, races against time on horseback, etc. What advantages are gained by these changes is by no means clear. So far as one can see, there is only one. The costumes of the film are more picturesque than those of the play. But of course there may have been other reasons for the change, not connected with the censorship. One may not, for instance, reproduce the King's uniform on the stage; but may do so in a film. Perhaps rules have grown more stringent since the World War, but surely more can be done on the screen than on the stage.

This week there has been trade-show in London a remarkably interesting engineering film entitled "The Birth of a Limer," facilities for which were afforded by the Canadian Pacific, who have now four large passenger liners under construction, all of which play their part in the picture at various stages of progress. The principal part is played by "The Duchess of Bedford," whose career is followed in detail from the earliest plans and designs, the laying down of the keel and launch, to her arrival in Montreal at the end of her maiden voyage from the Clyde. C. F. A.

tors residing in Paris, began their first tour through Germany by playing for two nights in the Frankfurter Schauspielhaus. In "The Return Journey," by Arnold Bennett, the German hearers, because of their familiarity with the plot, enjoyed to the full Bennett's witty parallel to the tale of Dr. Faustus. Joan Antill, Edward Stirling and Antony Eastral played the leads.

"Mrs. Moonlight"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BENN W. LEVY'S new play, "Mrs. Moonlight," is being presented by Simon Ord of the Kingsway Theater. The producer was W. Graham Browne.

"Mrs. Moonlight" provides pleasing entertainment; it has some pretty, rippling wit, neat characterization, freshness and fancy; but its author does not wholly succeed in evoking and sustaining, as can Sir James Barrie, the hauntingly mysterious atmosphere in which such a play, if it is to convince, must live and move. The piece, for all its charm—and it has charm—just misses fire; because one feels it to be less the work of a genuine fantasist than of a clever satirist experimenting in the fantastic.

"Mrs. Moonlight" herself is a little creature, who, it would seem, having long harbored an instinctive dread of becoming physically old, finds herself when still in the twenties confronted with the reverse problem, namely, that while husband and child are maturing beside her she remains always, in outward appearance, unalterably the same.

Deranged by this fantasy that, for her, has become fact, she leaves her happy home in Paris, and, out of the ken of her own people. In moments of crisis in their lives her changeless devotion brings her back; a first time, in order that her still fresh young beauty may comfort her in her old age; a second time, in order that her daughter, now grown up, is promised; and again, some 20 years later, that her presence may comfort the waning hours of her now aged husband, who immediately remembers her as his wife, and whose passing precedes her own by only a few minutes.

The theme of the play is full of dramatic and sentimental possibilities, but the dual atmosphere of realism and unreality is hardly well enough blended. The persistent failure of the family, as a whole, to recognize the returning mother—of whom, surely, they possessed photographs, as well as memories—imposes too great a strain upon the readiness of the audience to make believe. The last act is, perhaps, the strongest, though two of its minor characters seem to be a little twisted, to suit the needs of the play. Mr. Levy's facile wit tempts him, sometimes, to put happy lines into mouths that would not in real life have uttered them. Nevertheless, "Mrs. Moonlight" is worth a visit from every playgoer who can enjoy delicate work and a sentimental escape from actuality.

Miss Joan Barry looked and played the title part with a delicate, girlish and wistful charm that exactly suited it. Mr. Leon Quartermaine was polished, as usual, in his three ages of man—the last of whom, indeed, him the best opportunity. Miss Frances Ross-Campbell gave a cameo study of a shrewd, sharp-tongued, faithful Scottish family retainer. The others—Mary Barton, Bligh Chesmond, Walter Pearce, Robert Douglas, and so on—were Miss Alison Leggart—made the best and most of some presentable acting parts.

P. A.

The Seventh Annual of Advertising in color as well as black and white, has been issued at \$7.50 by the Book Service Company, 15 East Forty-third Street, New York City, for the Art Directors Club of New York. The contents were selected from the exhibition of the Art Directors Club at the Art Center, New York, May 5 to 29, 1928.

Paris Autumn Salon

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

A STRONG impression carried away from the Autumn Salon was that of increasingly the public interest is centered on the applied arts. This may not be quite just to the Salon in France as a whole, because the Spring Salon and the independent and private gallery exhibitions are still more popular. But there can be, nevertheless, no doubt that decorative art has won wide favor on a scale not dreamt of before the war.

Many a person went to the Autumn Salon to see the decorative art exhibits and either perfunctorily or curiously took in the paintings at the same time. The lower floor of the side of the Grand Palais given over to the salon was occupied by sculpture and the decorative art exhibits, and the upper floor with its numerous rooms to the paintings.

Consequently, it was among the bright rose, jade green and harmonious beige tones of the decorative art exhibits that one was immediately ushered on entering. After some of the exquisite finery in glass, ironwork, cloths, and books, some of the paintings upstairs looked crude and inharmonious. Despite the canvases of Henri Matisse, Othon Friez, and Kees Van Dongen, there were not among the rest many to which the crowds were drawn either because of great charm or exceptional technique. Georges Marcel Dumoulin hung a fine snow picture of gypsy wagons settled in a white foreground under leaf of a town's scrambling buildings. The snow was remarkably cold and blue. Jane Levy submitted a clever portrait of a young girl, well arranged and executed with simplicity and taste. Marcel Renot, with vigorous pigmentation, and Edith Morgan (English), in soft, fading effects, both exhibited delightful flower groups. A corner of the salon was devoted

The World Theater

When Mary Pickford Played Eva

MARK KENT, an actor now living in Boston, was a member of the Valentine Stock Company in Toronto at the time Mary Pickford, 5 years old, was playing the little girl and boys called for in plays offered from week to week. At one performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Kent couldn't recall an important line in one of his best scenes. The youthful Mary, having absorbed his part in their rehearsals together, in the process of learning her lines as Little Eva, prompted him. Kent was so touched at being helped out by the child that he wept through the rest of the scene, to the admiration of an audience that applauded his realistic "acting."

Fame, the Pursuer

From Shanghai comes a plaintive story about Eugene O'Neill's inability to escape from the admiring public. Wishing to be let alone, he finds himself encountered at every turn by persons curious to see and if possible talk to a dramatist of world repute. There is talk of a journey to the South Pole, but he would have to be careful there not to cross the trail of the Byrd expedition. When O'Neill had that beach house at the tip of Cape Cod, I thought he had achieved very near to effective seclusion. Certainly that three miles' struggle through hot sands that slithered under every footstep seemed to me a strong discourager of curiosity.

Plain Dealing on Playwriting

St. John Ervine confesses that the title of his book, "How to Write a Play," is "entirely catchpenny." No human being, he says, can tell any other human being how to become an author. He thinks that the legend that every man has in him at least one book is the reason so many tedious volumes are yearly inflicted on the public. One thing is needful, and that cannot be taught—the dramatic instinct. Schools can help the student learn what to avoid. The first law of playwriting, he maintains, is that the events of the play must be seen by the audience. In this he strikes back at Aristotle's remark that drama is a story that is not told

but shown. The book is published in New York by Macmillan at \$1.75.

Joe Cook's Contraption

In "Rain or Shine" Joe Cook introduces an extraordinarily complicated machine apparently inspired in its construction by one of Rube Goldberg's "great invention" cartoons. A circular saw, a miniature ferris wheel, a dynamo and five men are employed for the purpose of making a sixth man strike a tinkling note on a musician's triangle. It all reminds one of C. F. Nirdlinger's criticism of a certain playwright's use of a long and ingenious incident to achieve a trifling effect as being like requisitioning a triphammer for the purpose of cracking a peanut shell.

Homemade Talkers

A number of resourceful motion picture exhibitors who have been unable to obtain sound equipment have provided talking sequences for some of their films by using a public address system and stationing two or three actors at a microphone in the projection booth to talk whenever the screen personalities are shown conversing on the screen. A curious reversion, this, to Adolph Zukor's employment of Lowell Sherman, years ago, to speak the lines of the photographed players at a little stage show in Union Square, New York. E. C. S.

French Plays in Manchester

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—The Alliance Francaise recently concluded its annual season of a week of French plays in Manchester. Eight performances were given at the Princess Theater, by members of the Comedie Francaise and the Odeon, of Paris. The plays included were "Mme. Sans Gêne," with Mme. Dussane in the title role; "Les Nouveaux Messieurs," with M. de la Seville, with Mlle. Suzanne Moret as Rosine; "L'Ami Fritz," "Tartuffe," with M. Ledoux; "L'An de Buridan." At the close of the final performance the French consul addressed the audience.

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Jan. 28—Lohengrin
Feb. 1—Lohengrin
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Feb. 3—Lohengrin
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Feb. 6—Lohengrin
Feb. 7—Lohengrin
Feb. 8—Lohengrin
Feb. 9—Lohengrin
Feb. 10—Lohengrin
Feb. 11—Lohengrin
Feb. 12—Lohengrin
Feb. 13—Lohengrin
Feb. 14—Lohengrin
Feb. 15—Lohengrin
Feb. 16—Lohengrin
Feb. 17—Lohengrin
Feb. 18—Lohengrin
Feb. 19—Lohengrin
Feb. 20—Lohengrin
Feb. 21—Lohengrin
Feb. 22—Lohengrin
Feb. 23—Lohengrin
Feb. 24—Lohengrin
Feb. 25—Lohengrin
Feb. 26—Lohengrin
Feb. 27—Lohengrin
Feb. 28—Lohengrin
Feb. 29—Lohengrin
Feb. 30—Lohengrin

Prices: \$7, \$6.50, \$6.00, \$5.50, \$5, \$4.50, \$4, \$3, \$2.50, \$2

Advance sale of tickets opens on Jan. 3 at Thorndike Bldg. only

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Wee Tales of Peace Heroes

Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd,
Navigator of the Air

There have been great soldiers, men and women who have fought and conquered and given their all for their faith and their country. The world acknowledges and honors them as heroes, heroes of war.

In the realm of heroism are others who have conquered, not by the force of might or arms, but by faith, courage, and perseverance; men and women whose lives have been one long struggle against overwhelming odds to carry out their purposes of good for their fellow men; men and women so steadfast and true that this world is far better because of their sacrifices. These are the Heroes of Peace.

By ETHEL CLERE CHAMBERLIN

At the end of a long wharf in San Francisco, Calif., in the year 1900, a great ocean liner lay tugless and restless at her moorings as though impatient to speed on her way. On the upper deck a curly-haired boy watched, with bright eyes full of interest, the hustle and bustle of the crowd on the dock below him.

Suddenly he was startled by the great blast of the ship's horn as the visitors were warned to go ashore. Then he laughed to himself, for at last the gangplank was hauled in and Richard Evelyn Byrd, or Dick as all who knew the boy had named him, was on his way bound for his first great adventure.

It was but three weeks before that he and his parents had received the letter from his father's friend, Judge Carson, who was stationed at Manila in the Philippine Islands, inviting the Byrd family to visit him there. At first Dick's father had said that they must stay at home, for he was too busy to leave his work. But Dick coaxed and begged his father to let him go alone to visit the judge, and was also the boy's special friend, and at last Father Byrd said:

"All right, if your mother says you may, I'm willing."

At first Mrs. Byrd was far from willing. She could hardly bring herself to think of such a thing. He seemed such a little lad to start out all alone, even though Father Byrd and Judge Carson had friends all along the way who would look after the boy. But at the same time she began to get his clothes ready for him, and before two weeks had passed Dick had said good-by and boarded the train for San Francisco.

His First Adventure

It was rather lonely at first, but Dick soon made friends with the passengers and the sailors, and as there were so many new and interesting things to see and do the days passed quickly.

When they were about four days away from Japan the skies became gray and sullen, and the sea became oily and rose and fell in long swells which rocked the great ocean liner like a shell on a pond. The winds began to howl and the waves rose higher and dashed against the ship, casting a spray over her so that the passengers were ordered to stay inside.

But in spite of the fact that the typhoon raged and the waters rolled high Dick sat in the window and watched and enjoyed himself. At last the ship docked at Manila, where Judge Carson stood waiting, a welcoming smile on his face. Every day while Dick stayed in Manila he enjoyed himself, for it was a strange land where everything, people and customs, were as different from the United States as day is from night.

At last the time came for Dick to go home, and, of course, he wanted to see his parents and his school too, but he was a little adventurer and he begged Judge Carson to send him home the longest way and not by the way he had come. He wanted to see all that he could before he settled down at school work again.

So the Judge, him, in a boat sailing around India, and through the Suez Canal to France, and from there he crossed the Atlantic Ocean for New York. On the dock when the boat landed were a dozen newspaper reporters, who had come to hear what this curly-haired boy had to say about his travels. But Dick did not have time to talk very much for he was in a hurry to see his family, and tell the boys back home in Virginia all that he had seen and done on his trip around the world.

A short time after Dick reached home he went to school at the Virginia Military Institute. He loved the life in the school, and grew very tall and strong. After his graduation from the Institute Dick began to go to the University of Virginia. But just before his second year, Richard Evelyn Byrd, senior, Dick's father, asked the boy how he would like to go to Annapolis, which is the United States training school for the navy.

Dick was very much pleased. He had always liked the military life and he loved the sea. He decided that nothing would be more wonderful than the two together. And so he studied hard and passed his examinations, which were rather difficult, and became a midshipman at Annapolis, graduating in 1912.

But it was not long before he was retired from the navy on three-quarters pay because he had trouble with his ankle which made him unfit for active duty. It was a great disappointment for Dick. He had dreamed of a very useful life in the navy. At first he was quite overcome, but gradually he began to try to help his country in other ways. After he had served in the Navy Department for a few years, he began to see that the only way he could serve in the navy was to learn to fly. But the navy would not allow him to do so. About that time the United States entered the World War and every man was needed. This was Dick's chance and he went again to the navy. This time the officers were ready to listen. They decided to give Dick a chance at flying.

A short time later Dick Byrd was given his pilot's wings by the navy and he became a full-fledged flier. He was sent to Halifax to train fliers and build an aviation base.

Dick's Dreams

But Dick's dream at this time was to fly across the Atlantic Ocean or over the North Pole. He had sent a letter to the officials in Washington asking to make a flight across the

Atlantic in a flying ship built like the NC-1 which was in the making, and each day while he was at Halifax, he watched for further orders.

While he waited the orders to go, he worked on plans for a non-stop flight across to France. But the orders did not come and Dick was told to report in Washington. There he heard that the nonstop flight was to be made but that he was not going with the fliers, because it was thought best to give other men who had had to stay at home during the war a chance to go. It was almost more than he could bear, for he had worked for over a year on the plans for the transatlantic flight. But at least he was allowed to help plan for the adventure.

Only one of the planes, the one in charge of Alfred C. Reade, reached the Azores without a mishap. One was forced to drift ashore and the other was picked up. But although Dick was extremely disappointed because he had not been able to go with the flight, he had the satisfaction of knowing that his instruments and careful planning had assisted his friends to reach the other side.

About that time Richard Evelyn Byrd was promoted to the office of Lieutenant-Commander of Aviation. And at once he began to plan a private Arctic air expedition. He found that Donald MacMillan had asked the navy for a plane to do some flying around the western part of Greenland, and when Lieutenant-Commander Byrd asked for two planes, the navy suggested that MacMillan and Byrd join and go together. Edsel Ford, who was very much interested in aviation, gave them \$15,000, and others followed his example and gave money so that these brave men could sail over the Arctic to try to find if any land existed in the Polar Sea northwest from Etah, which is a tiny little settlement on the extreme northern coast of Greenland.

In a few weeks the fliers had covered 2500 miles over land that had never been explored before, and made many valuable observations.

The next year Byrd, and Floyd Bennett, who had been with the expedition, began to load it up. They put in enough food to last 10 weeks so that if anything happened to their plane they would be able to survive, and in flying over the pole they would be able to make people more interested in aviation and they might be able to find land somewhere in that frozen sea.

And so these two brave fliers, Richard Byrd and Floyd Bennett, took their plane to King's Bay, Spitzbergen, and began to load it up. They put in enough food to last 10 weeks so that if anything happened to their plane they would be able to survive, and in flying over the pole they would be able to make people more interested in aviation and they might be able to find land somewhere in that frozen sea.

Supplies for Ten Days
There was pemmican, a chopped up meat mixed with sweet and raisins and fat; there was chocolate, malted milk, butter, sugar and cream cheese, all stowed away in the great Fokker plane. And that was not all, for he had with him a hand-made sledges which Road Amundsen had given them and also a rubber boat which could be blown up, and which would carry them across any little streams of water caused by shifting ice. And hidden away in little odd corners were other things, mittens of reindeer skin, polar bear and seal clothing, boots and shoes, guns and a primus stove, an ax and some other articles.

It was shortly after midnight on the night of May, 1926, when the weather man said that they might plan to go soon. But Commander Byrd was in a hurry, and so he called Floyd Bennett and together they put in the last things, warmed up the

engines, saw that their instruments were in order and climbed in.

The engines roared and the plane made a perfect take off. Higher and higher rose their plane which had been christened the Josephine Ford, after Edsel Ford's small three-year-old daughter. Straight to the north they flew toward the midnight sun which shone 24 hours of the day. No landmark stood out to guide them on their lonely way. About them, underneath their plane, lay a vast area of ice and snow, and above them only the sky.

It was cold, bitter cold. They had set their course due north and navigated or planned their route by means of two sun compasses which were like sundials. Compasses such as seamen use would be of no use at all in that region, for the nearer a magnetic compass gets to the pole the less it can be relied upon. For around the poles is a magnetic atmosphere which upsets an ordinary compass. One sun compass was fastened to the trap door in the navigator's cabin and the other could be moved to catch the rays of the sun. Without these compasses Dick Byrd would not have been able to find his way to the pole.

Nothing broke the monotonous whiteness of the ice-covered sea except here and there, where the ice had shifted, a ribbon of water shone darkly. There were no currents of air in that flat region, and so they sped in their birdlike flight. While one steered the other took pictures and made notes, and they took turns so that neither grew too tired.

At the Top of the World

At last at two minutes past 9 o'clock on the morning of May 9 they figured that they were over the north pole. As they let the American flag float down on the top of the world they thought of Admiral Peary and his great struggle foot by foot, to reach the pole. It had taken them but a few hours, where it had been years before Peary had planted the American flag on that spot.

The way back seemed short for they had done what they planned, what Byrd had planned for years, ever since he heard that Peary had reached the pole. It seemed no time at all before they were greeted by their comrades in Spitzbergen again.

When the brave fliers arrived in America they were given great praise and honors, for they were invited to Washington and in the Washington Auditorium, surrounded by their friends and the members of the Cabinet and army and navy officers, President Coolidge presented Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd, Junior, with the National Geographic Society's Hubbard Gold Medal, which had only been given to six other men. At the same time Floyd Bennett, who had shared the dangers of the flight with Byrd, was given a gold medal.

While crossing the Atlantic on their way to New York from Spitzbergen, Commander Byrd and his friend and pilot talked about crossing the Atlantic in an airplane. Rodman Wanamaker had suggested that Commander Byrd some time before saying that he would like to send a plane to Paris, that he thought that it would make our two countries more friendly. And Commander Byrd had thought many times of the messages that he would like to take to England and France to make our friendships more real.

And because Mr. Wanamaker was a very patriotic man he had decided to name his plane the America. In the winter of 1926 the America was started. On April 20, 1927, it was ready for the factory test, but owing to something wrong, it turned over and it was some time before it could be repaired. In the meantime Lindbergh and Chamberlin were ready to hop off, and so Commander Byrd offered them the use of his flying field. And when Charles Lindbergh, Rodman Wanamaker had given them, Commander Byrd went down to Roosevelt field to see him start.

The America was to be christened on May 21, and so on that day the French flag and the American flag were hung side by side to show that the America was going on a good-will trip.

But just as Commander Byrd rose to speak, word came that Charles Lindbergh had flown across the Atlantic to Paris. So the christening was turned into a celebration for Lindbergh.

After that Commander Byrd did not think it very sporting to make the nonstop flight until Lindbergh



When Kitty Grows Up?

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Here is a kitten.
As round as a ball.
Thinking and dreaming
Of nothing at all;
Cosy and comfy,
And black as a sweep,
Curled in a soft little
Whiskery heap.

Pussy-cat, pussy-cat
Answer me, do—
When you're grown up
What's to happen to you?
We'll make you a beautiful
Satiny bow,
And send you to ride in
The Lord Mayor's Show!

Elizabeth Fleming.



returned home, and so delayed his trip in the America.

He had been disappointed to think that he was not the first to make the nonstop flight, for he had planned to make it before Lindbergh, but he was glad that so fine a lad as Lindbergh had been successful.

Across the Atlantic

On June 30, 1927, a large crowd gathered on the muddy field to see the America hop off. The engines roared and the plane sped down the runway and ran nearly the whole length of the field before she began to lift. Higher and more steadily she rose until she disappeared like a speck in the sky.

In the afternoon a fog began to cover all the earth. Like a cloak it surrounded the America, shutting her in. St. John's in Newfoundland could not see her, and by his instruments could Dick Byrd steer his course. Rain began to fall, and still the dense fog hung about them. Because of his expert knowledge of the navigation of the air Commander Byrd was able to arrive over France early and scrubbed her four children, Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold, extra hard, after putting a special curl in each of their tails.

Then she said, "Your cousin Sambo is coming to see you today, and I want you to be most exceedingly good children." Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold promised that they would be, and started right away so that they should not forget. When they had been exceedingly good for about an hour and a half Sambo arrived.

As soon as they saw him they got a big surprise, for he was black from the tip of his ears to the curl of his tail; blacker than anything they had ever seen before, and immediately they all thought how convenient it must be for him not to wash!

Then they got a still greater surprise, for, with Sambo was a huge dog that looked terribly fierce and seemed to bristle all over. The little fliers were rather alarmed, and they said, "Yes, sir," and "No, sir," to him most politely, and wondered how Sambo dared to call him "Uncle Gunner."

Presently, when he left Sambo with them, and went to talk to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Piggy, they were so relieved that they all said, "Oh!" just like that, and Sambo looked at them.

"You seem a little bit scared of my Uncle Gunner," he said, laughing.

Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold looked at one another. "Well, he looks most awful fierce like, they admitted. How did he come to be your uncle?"

ONE morning Mrs. Augusta Piggy got up particularly early and scrubbed her four children, Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold, extra hard, after putting a special curl in each of their tails.

Then she said, "Your cousin Sambo is coming to see you today, and I want you to be most exceedingly good children." Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold promised that they would be, and started right away so that they should not forget. When they had been exceedingly good for about an hour and a half Sambo arrived.

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"That," said Sambo, "is a very interesting story, and with your permission I will unfold it."

"Yes, do," said the little Piggies, thinking what grand language he used.

and the 80 men and nearly 100 dogs awaited his arrival.

From Dunedin they sailed for their base near the Ross Sea. From there they will set out to explore the land, and any time we may expect to hear some wonderful news about Commander Byrd's discoveries. They are sure to be interesting for this brave man, Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd, is fearless and dauntless and so are the men who are with him. No danger, no hardship and no sacrifice will be too much for him to bear for the good of science and to give people still greater faith in the airplane.

[This is the last of our "Wee Tales of Peace Heroes," although, of course, many more names could be added to our list of heroes. The first tale was published in Sept. 17, and the whole series is to appear in book form.]

Sambo Pigg's Uncle Gunner

"In the days of my extreme youth," began Sambo Pigg (he was exactly six months old then!), "I lived in the grounds of some works. Uncle Gunner lived there, too, and, like you, everyone thought him a most 'strange' ordinary fierce dog. I used to hear the workmen say that when he jumped on the back of one of the lories they didn't tell him to get off. So you won't be surprised to hear that I was scared of him myself."

"Indeed we're not," said Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold, with much feeling.

"Well, one day my mother had gone away, and it was so very cold that I was taken indoors. They put me on a shelf in a warm room, in a box that smelled beautifully of scented soap. I was feeling most comfortable when someone said, 'I'd better put this brick on the lid, so that Gunner can't get at him.' It was rather a pity I heard that remark, because it took all my pleasure away to be reminded of Gunner, and presently feeling lonely, I began to cry for my mother—not real hard, but just now and then, you know."

"Yes, we know," answered Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold, nodding their heads.

"I hadn't been crying very long, however, when I heard a little 'wuff' from the floor beneath, and peering through the peep-hole left for me, I saw Gunner looking at my box. And, do you know, I wasn't at all frightened, because his voice was so kind, and his tail was wagging so hard!"

"Really!" exclaimed the little Piggies.

"Yes," went on Sambo. "Don't cry, little pig," said Gunner. "I will be a mother and a father and a sister and a brother all rolled into one to you, if you'll let me."

"That's most kind of you," I said, "but how will you get to me?"

The Mail Bag

Columbus, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I am 7 and in the second grade. Would you like to hear about our dog's birthday party? He invited Pal a big collie dog, and Fluffy Smith, a little poodle. Fluffy came all dressed up with a pink ribbon around her neck, and Fluffy gave our dog, Cinders, a present. It was a can of kenneled ration. Cinders is a Scotch terrier.

The dogs played wrestling games. Then lunch was served in our back yard under the trees. There was a big dish for the big dog and a middle-sized dish for the middle-sized dog and a little wee dish for the little wee dog. Everybody had a good time at the party.

We like Snubs. We played the Snubs game at a party.

Marjorie S.

[Thank you for telling us about Cinders' party, Marjorie—Ed.]

Ridgefield, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I am a boy 11 years of age and I am in the highest part of the sixth grade. I have a brother and a sister. I have never written to the Mail Bag before, although my sister has once.

We live in a suburban town a few miles from New York City, near where the new bridge is going to cross the Hudson River from Fort Lee to New York City.

I am very fond of all outdoor sports, especially swimming and ice skating. In the summer I make boats about two feet long with motors in them.

We have a dog named Jerry. When he hears the front hall closet open he thinks he is going for a walk, but sometimes he is mistaken.

I enjoy reading Snubs and Waddles, but best of all the letters in the Mail Bag.

I should like to correspond with somebody, either in the United States or foreign countries.

Alton H. DuF.

Bristol, England

Dear Editor:

We are quite new readers of the Monitor, but we all look forward to the news as it is most interesting. Of course, the Children's Page I always turn to—the Mail Bag and "The House Next Door."

I am giving Virginia of Seattle my best wishes and hope she will write to me. I am glad to know she lives in Seattle, because I have an uncle who used to live there.

I am 10 years old and I live in a shellfish and goldfish shop. We sell crabs and lobsters, and I often play with them when they are crawling about.

I am in the fourth standard at school and I am a montress.

Bristol is a very old city full of interest. There are high sea walls with river for ships to pass. There is a beautiful bridge which is called the Suspension Bridge. Marian W.

Winter Park, Florida

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. I live in the beautiful State of Florida, in a beautiful orange grove, on sparkling Lake Sylvester. Winter Park is noted for its large spreading oak trees. Rollins College is located in Lake Virginia and the students have boat races and swimming contests there.

I enjoy the puzzles of hidden messages and hope you will have some more.

My little brother is 7 and he asks first for Snubs, then the Sunset Stories and I Record Only the Sunny Hours.

Virginia J.

La Jolla, California

Dear Editor:

We live in La Jolla, California. There are a lot of things to do here—ride, swim, aquaplane and play tennis.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School, and read my lesson.

There are many airplanes overhead all the time you look up. They do stunts which are interesting.

San Diego, a city very near us.

has a great many airplanes. Colonel Lindbergh's plane was made here.

Would you please send me Sylvia H.'s address? I have lived very near Chicago and remember many things about it. Also I can read, write and speak French.

Julia K.
[If you send in your letter to Sylvia it will be forwarded, Julia, and will please send your full name and address.—Ed.]

Prestwich, England

Dear Editor:

I am 8 years of age and have been attending the Christian Science Sunday School since my last birthday.

I love the Mail Bag, "The House Next Door" and Mr. Scroggins very much. Also the Sunset stories, the Diary of Snubs, and Waddles.

Charles H.

Glencoe, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I am writing my first letter to the Monitor.

I like Snubs and Waddles and "The House Next Door," also Milly-Molly-Mandy.

I go to school. I am in the first grade. In the playground at school there is a small farm in the sand table where we grow oats, corn and wheat.

I love the Christian Science Sunday School.

Craig S.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls
Margaret C. (9), Caldwell, Idaho.
Gertrude G. (12), Des Moines, Iowa.
Geraldine (7),
Anna H. (11), Marion, Ind.
Eva T. (11), Portola, Calif.
Jean K. (12), San Mateo, Calif., especially from France or Germany.
Jacqueline F. (12), Alhambra, Calif.
Ruth S. (12), Toronto, Canada.

Boys
Harry R. (7), Albert Lea, Minn.
Andrew McK. (8), Chevy Chase, Md.

The Calendar-Man

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Calendar-man comes every day, and he hangs on the window pane.

"Get out of your beds now, my children. I'm changing the day again."

He stands there so grim, and so solemn.

"Now tell me, and truthfully too, What did you do with the yesterday I left here in trust, all for you?"

"The seconds, and minutes, and hours— We were busy, and sweet, and good!"

Did you save them, treasure them truly, Make them count as you know you should?"

"Did you fill them with smiles and kindness, Or waste them with frowns and tears?"

You know all these days that I give you, Go to make up the months and years.

"So wake up, wake up, little children, I'm changing the Year again. Tomorrow you'll tell how you've started."

When I bang on the windowpane."

CAROLYN BLAKESLEE.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to anagram published Dec. 24:

1, Noe—lad; 2, trim—an; 3, arm—tin; 4, do—land; 5, rim—tan; 6, and—old.

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Much Printed Matter

By the Copyright Act of 1842, a copy of "every volume, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, chart, or plan separately published" in the United Kingdom must be deposited with the British Museum, and if demand is made, copies must also be presented to the Bodleian Library and the libraries of Cambridge, Edinburgh and Dublin.

London Observer: The new Piccadilly Circus (tube station) will illustrate the progress of the great movement for driving the humans underground in order that the machines may have more room.

Steeplejack-and-Jill

The wife of a certain London steeplejack has his chief assistant, and has climbed as high as 250 feet in the course of her duties.

Capper's Weekly: With more and more women being sent to Congress each term, an Oregon editor thinks the Congressional Record ought to begin printing fashions and patterns.

From the British Isles

Figures for 1927 show that during that year 52,500 persons went to Canada from the British Isles, 40,900 went to Australia and 25,662 to the United States.

Times-Picayune: Peiping reports the Chinese public learning to enjoy tomatoes and asparagus. And maybe in time the Chinese will learn how to enjoy chop suey.

Telephone Privacy

Numerous subscribers do not permit their numbers or names to be published in telephone directories. Among those in London who choose this privacy are the Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, Sir James Barrie and Bernard Shaw.

Detroit News: What we usually wonder about, when the "floating university" is mentioned, is where the football eleven plays its home games.

Half to Funder

In Roman law, "treasure-trove," called "thesaurus" and defined as an ancient deposit of money found accidentally, was divided, half going to the finder and half to the owner of the land upon which it was found.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Someone says that on the moon gravity is so much less that a man can jump 30 feet high. Suppose he could do it, he would be 30 feet to drop back, wouldn't he?

Cinnamon Trees

Cinnamon is the bark of the under branches of a species of laurel which is found chiefly in Ceylon and in the East Indies. The trees, which attain a height of 20 to 30 feet, are barked twice a year—in April and November.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What two points were stressed by the high school boy who won the Durant prohibition enforcement prize?—Editorial..... 10
2. What expression is used by the Latin-American countries to describe Herbert Hoover?—News Section..... 10
3. What economical method of financing a home is popular in New England?—Home Building Page..... 10
4. What unusual use of black and white has been made by an interior decorator of New York?—Antiques and Interior Decoration..... 10
5. What artist, talented both as a writer and an illustrator, would rarely have adults in her pictures?—The Home Forum..... 10
6. What is the root meaning of "Utopia"?—Word a Day..... 10
7. What is one of civilization's greatest assets?—Sayings..... 10
8. What new method of transportation has been brought out in England?—Random Ramblings..... 10
9. What government body can do much to bring about economic stability?—News Section..... 10
10. When were clocks first used in Europe?—Odds and Ends..... 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Majesty

The very formation of this word indicates greatness, as it is from the old comparative form of the Latin adjective *magnus*, "great." The quality which inspires this characterization is exalted dignity, sublimity, imposing grandeur or sovereign power. Its application is of the widest, being used to describe people, places or things, but all possessing that definite or indefinite something which is awe-inspiring, uplifting and reverential.

A great mountain may be majestic, as may a great production. To be so characterized, however, it must have a deeper fineness and a more compelling grandeur and power than mere size can measure. A majestic person must have authority, a majestic place must inspire awe, a majestic thing must exhibit stateliness.

The first syllable of majesty is emphasized. Sound a as in join, e as in end, y as in fancy.

"The Lord reigneth, he is clothed with majesty."

Note: Webster's first choice is noted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Stanwood Cobb

"In order to have the best education possible, we must have the best parents possible; parents having an intelligently conscious purpose toward their children."

Calvin Coolidge

"I wish to repeat for the benefit of the timid and suspicious that this country is neither militaristic or imperialistic."

William H. P. Faunce: "Slowly but surely America is acquiring an international horizon and sympathy for all mankind."

Benito Mussolini: "All governments of the world must know that henceforth Italy should be feared and her friendship appreciated."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt: "By and by we shall come to a time when the human race will have no isolated ignorant groups."

Jane Addams: "Peace takes more than good will; it requires moral energy."

A Quotation for Today

THE talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame.—LONGFELLOW

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

A Modern Bungalow

JOHN viewed his work with an air of satisfaction. He had just finished a doll house for his little sister, and although it was not perfectly made, he had done his very best, and really felt very happy over his success. The house had only one room, and that a very small one, but it had real glass for the windows and, best of all, it was a surprise. Marion knew nothing about it.

She came running into the back shed, and then she stopped still in surprise at what she saw.

"John!" she cried. "How perfectly splendid! Where did you get it? Whose is it?"

"Glad you like it," answered John, beaming with satisfaction. "It's yours, Marion, and I made it myself. I knew you wanted a house for those little dolls of yours."

"Oh, I think you are the best boy I ever heard about," cried Marion in delight. "I'm going to get my dolls and play house right now. Thank you a thousand times, John."

Marion ran into the house to get her dolls, while John hurried off to play ball with his friends. But when she came back a few minutes later, her arms full of dolls and doll-clothes, the playhouse had disappeared. What could have happened to it? That lovely little playhouse, the very best present John had ever given her!

She looked everywhere, but no trace of it could she find. Could someone have taken it to tease her? But, no, Marion was sure that was not the reason, there was probably some mistake somewhere, so she bravely swallowed her tears, and started to find her mother to tell her all about it.

But just then Marion heard steps on the porch. She rushed out, and there stood a small boy dressed in ragged overalls, barefooted and freckled. Beside him stood a beautiful little dog, both looking at Marion straight in the face with honest brown eyes.

"Was that house yours?" the small boy asked.

"Yes," answered Marion. "What did you do with it?"

"Oh, we just borrowed it for a minute, me and Rover. Here it is on the porch."

"But why?" cried Marion. "You know you shouldn't take things that are not yours without asking somebody."

"Well, you see, some little birds fell out of their nest in the tree. We didn't know just where to put them. So we just borrowed your little house for a minute, and put them in it," replied the small boy in a most matter-of-fact tone of voice.

"Well, I'm glad you did," said Marion, smiling into the serious little face. "I think that was the very nicest thing that could happen to a little doll house. You and Rover sit down here by me and we'll watch the mother and father birds come home and get them."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Mrs. Simpson received a letter from Uncle George this morning and was reading it to the Boss.

But I didn't pay much attention to it until I suddenly heard of Jerry's name mentioned.

Finally the Boss turned to me and said, "How's that for good news, Snubs? Uncle George and Aunt Sue are going to Florida for a month or two, and he wants to know if Jerry can stay with us while they are gone!"

Now! I certainly didn't lose any time wagging my tail and telling the Boss I hoped he would say "yes!"

In Lighter Vein

Rubber Poetry

The following communication from W. P. R. Chicago, is believed to be intended for "In Lighter Vein."

"Much has been said by individuals finding themselves possessed of 'rubber' checks (the kind that bounce back when presented for payment)."

"It has remained for a Chicago man of slight experience in writing to suggest a practical use for these checks, heretofore thought of only in the light of an economic waste."

"The plan contemplates the establishment of a central clearing house where these checks will accumulate and be apportioned to the publishers of this country, who in turn will send them in payment to contributors of 'rubber' poetry."

Passing Show, London. "And what would you wish to see next, sir?" "The way out, quick!"

Try It or Buy It. Peter (to small brother): "Harry, do you know the difference between a tricycle and a bicycle?"

Harry (with patronizing air): "Of course I do. If a man takes it home to use it, it's a bicycle; but if he buys it, then it's a tricycle."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Time to Grow. Wife (scrutinizing husband): "Here am I ready and you have not shaved!"

Husband: "Oh, yes, I have." Wife: "Yes, but when?"

Husband: "When you said you were nearly ready."

"Crack Me a Dozen." A careful housewife went into a grocer's shop to make a purchase of some eggs.

"How much a dozen are the eggs?" she inquired of the small assistant.

Assistant: "One and six, madam, and a shilling the cracked ones." Housewife: "Well, crack me a dozen, please."—Life (Australia).

Her Way: Clear. Dear Doctor: "Can you tell me how to get green paint off my hands?"

Dear Madam: "Have you tried selling it at reduced rates?"—Pearson's Weekly.

Very Appropriate. The dear old lady was late at church, and entered as the congregation was rising to sing.

"Dear me," she said with a smile, "don't get up on my account!"—Pearson's Weekly.

I Record only the Sunny Hours.

They Liked Dogs. Boston.

THE morning was bright with sunshine and new-fallen snow as a taxicab drew up in front of an apartment house. At the same time a woman in an ordered cab came out of the house, followed by a man and a dog, the two latter starting off for a morning walk.

Seeing the door of the cab open, and instantly arriving at the happy conclusion that he and his master were going to ride, the dog rushed gleefully toward the cab and was about to spring in—when he was recalled by his master. He came slowly back up the walk, expressing keen disappointment in every motion.

The woman glanced at her watch and evidently finding that she had a few moments at her disposal, asked permission to take the dog for a short ride. Consent was readily given, and the dog joyfully responded to the invitation to get in and for a short time rode atop the parkway.

When the dog had been returned to his master, and payment for the little excursion was offered to the taxi driver, he smilingly refused it. "No, indeed!" he said, "I love dogs, too."

Modern Samaritan. ACCOMPANYING an expression of gratitude for the Sundial, R. V. C., London, Eng., sends two contributions, one of which tells of his experience one morning when after boarding a bus he found that he had left home without any money. Signaling the conductor to stop, he alighted, expecting to continue the journey on foot, but as it happened he met an acquaintance who lent him some money and he started on to the next bus stop. Soon he was accosted by a young man who inquired if he had not just got off the bus because he was without his purse. He had been a passenger on the bus and had taken the trouble to get off and walk back some distance in order to be of assistance.

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BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Machine Pays Its Way

THERE is no more pressing problem facing industry and labor than that of fitting the modern machine into the economic system. Ever since Arkwright invented the spinning jenny and gave to the industrial revolution its early impetus, the machine has at one time or another found industry and labor fighting against it, the one sometimes inclined to suppress new inventions rather than scrap old equipment, and the other apprehensive lest the machine should decrease employment. To most persons machine production today stands exonerated, a proven boon to employment, wages and profits. Industrial conditions, both from the viewpoint of employer and employee, were never better than they have been in the United States under the increasing mechanization of production.

The necessary reallocation of labor which modern machine power invariably demands is a temporary problem, and because it is temporary the larger and more permanent advantages of the machine should not be obscured by too short a view. It is true that by the use of the machine one man supplants forty-two at the open-hearth steel furnaces; one automatic bottle machine performs in one day the work which formerly required forty-one men; three men now do in three to seven hours the locomotive repair work that once occupied eight men for three weeks. A brick-making machine turns out 40,000 bricks a day, a task which once took nearly 400 men to complete; and so on down the long gamut of twentieth century mass production technique. It is true that in the last seven years production in the United States has required 1,564,000 fewer workers and that this figure, together with the decline of jobs in the industries of transportation, communication and government service during the same period reaches a total of 2,000,000 persons forced into idleness or different employment.

But these statistics tell only half the story. The constantly widening use of machine power, supplanting labor as it inevitably does in one branch of industry, releases at the same time both capital and labor for the development of new industry, opens up heretofore unforeseen avenues of employment, and makes possible shorter hours. James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor, has clearly elucidated this fact in his article in the Magazine of Wall Street. He says:

"As men are succeeded by machines in the making of goods, more men are required to stimulate consumption to absorb the increased output. Thus we find that the community as a whole is sharing in the blessings of increasing wealth. It must be so or cheaper and increased production would be a mockery. There is no profit in making automobiles at 80 per cent. reduction in labor costs if there is no market for the cheaper machines, because there are no jobs for the people who must buy the machines if they are sold. The capital that is released by the machine at the same time that it releases a manual worker turns to new employment for itself and makes new employment for labor."

The conditions which have accompanied the spread of mechanization in the United States easily support Mr. Davis in his view. While approximately 2,000,000 positions have been filled by machines during these seven years, 2,473,000 new positions have been opened up during this same period, an increase only a fraction of which can be laid to population growth. The vast majority of these positions have been the direct outcome of the many new and expanded industries which have followed in the wake of American mass production. Fewer men are today producing more automobiles than ever before, but hundreds of allied industries, offering thousands of new jobs which would never have existed otherwise, have sprung from the motorcar. In seven years radio has expanded its employment from 25,000 to 150,000 workers; oil heating has opened 10,000 new positions; electric refrigeration, virtually unknown a decade ago, now employs 20,000 workers; from 1920 to 1927 the motion-picture industry expanded its employment from 200,000 to 350,000; hotels and restaurants utilize 525,000 more persons than seven years ago, and, as Mr. Davis points out, the greater diffusing of wealth has in seven years given employment to 185,000 more teachers and professors, 22,000 more lawyers, and 17,000 more clergymen.

It is the transitional stage between the increased production made possible by improved machinery and the development of new industry made possible by the accompanying release of capital and labor that presents the problem which industry and labor must mutually and constructively meet. The increasing use of the machine in American production has thus far proved to be beneficial alike to industry and labor, and there is no apparent reason to believe that it will not continue to be beneficial.

British Olive Branch for Russia

ROBERT J. G. BOOTHBY, a rising young Conservative M. P., who has visited Russia and has since been parliamentary private secretary to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has just made a statement which is important as exemplifying the growth of desire in Britain to re-establish friendly intercourse with Russia and thus restore conditions which existed before the breaking off of Anglo-Soviet diplomatic relations last year. Mr. Boothby was

careful to explain that he was speaking only for himself, but his words may be taken as extending an unofficial invitation to the Soviet authorities to make fresh overtures for reconciliation.

"I cannot see," Mr. Boothby said, "how any sensible person can contemplate with equanimity an indefinite breach between Great Britain and the Union of Soviet Social Republics, carrying with it an indefinite delay in the economic recovery and the disarmament of the Old World."

He also said: "No one expects that Russia should repay the whole of her debts—or anything like it. What we have a right to expect is that the existence of the debts should be recognized and some reasonable proportion of repayment over a number of years be agreed upon." The future, he concluded, "lies not so much in the hands of the British Government as in those of our industrialists, and, most of all, with the Russians themselves."

Mr. Boothby in this has not gone much beyond what Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin said last year when he declared that "whenever they (the Russians) are prepared to observe the ordinary decencies of international intercourse, to abstain from interference in our domestic affairs and from a policy of intrigue and hostility elsewhere, they will find us ready to meet them in that spirit of liberality and good will which inspires our whole foreign policy."

Mr. Boothby's suggestion is significant, nevertheless, as showing that the possibility of the fulfillment of these conditions is no longer regarded in official British circles as remote.

Let the Purchaser Beware

DESPITE the apparent purpose of at least two prominent New York newspapers, both in their editorial and news columns, to minimize the effect of a recent court decision interpreting a section of the Volstead Act, the fact remains that this decision, if finally upheld, will make more certain the punishment of many violators of that law. The decision, rendered by Judge William H. Kirkpatrick, in the Federal District Court in Philadelphia, is a strict and logical interpretation of the so-called conspiracy section of the enforcement code. Briefly, it was held that a purchaser of alcoholic liquors for beverage uses who induces the seller to transport such liquors contrary to the law, is answerable as a conspirator and can be penalized as such.

Judge Kirkpatrick, in the opinion handed down, took pains to differentiate clearly between illegal sales as they may ordinarily be made, where technical guilt attaches only to the seller, and transactions wherein an agreement of purchase and sale is entered into and delivery is made in fulfillment of the order. The latter, he decides, is an offense punishable where guilt is admitted or proved.

There is little in the ruling to encourage or gratify individuals or newspapers disposed to hinder or criticize those who are seeking to further a more general observance of the law. It is plainly indicated that the term "transportation" as defined by the court is sufficiently flexible to be made to apply to every transaction which contemplates the delivery of illicit liquors upon verbal or written order by the purchaser. The element of distance, state lines, or national boundaries does not enter into the matter. Transportation, under the rule laid down, would be accomplished by transfer across a city street or within the distance of a city block, or even less. It was made quite clear, of course, that the act of transportation accomplished before the transaction contemplating sale or delivery would not incriminate the buyer.

So it would appear, even in the face of some criticisms which charge that enforcement officials are endeavoring to read into the law an intent which is not clear, that the decision just rendered emphasizes the absolute fairness and justice of those whose duty it is to interpret and apply the law. It has seemed to be a little difficult for otherwise logical and discerning writers and editors to realize that the entire rum traffic, so far as the people of the United States are concerned, has been absolutely outlawed, and that those who engage in it, either as principals or as co-conspirators, do so at their own risk.

No Tariff on Ideas

THE World-Federation of Education Associations is a going concern. Furthermore, there was something so right about it when it was organized in 1923 that probably none of the hundreds of thousands who at once became members have ever looked upon it—the federating of the world's teachers—as an experiment. In common, the teachers of all civilized countries had come through to a faith in education as the best means to bring about international understanding. This new world organization at once elected a list of able officers, who quickly proved that they were capable of recognizing world needs that were actual and concrete. They also showed that they were capable of preparing a specific program to meet these needs. They are now arranging for their third biennial conference, to be held in Geneva next July. They are nearly ready to undertake a \$5,000,000 endowment campaign in order to further the definite lines of activity which the federation has laid out.

The world might do well to ponder the potential strength of this world-spanning federation of teachers. An allied force of armies and navies may determine the fate of many nations; the merging of great trade and business units effects a power that can be far greater than military force, but the uniting of emphatically constructive ideas, based on high moral standards and vigorous ideals, constitutes a potential strength that is the greatest of all human agencies. Such an organization works quietly and openly. Its members do not distrust one another. They do not have to stand jealous guard at territorial boundaries. Their goods they cannot lose. They have nothing to fear, but they have a very great deal to share. There again is their strength. They not only wish to share throughout the third of the earth that is ready to share, but to prove to the other two-thirds that all may share. Their goal is nothing less

than that every land shall trust and honor every other land because it has sought and learned directly from every other land its true character.

And so the World Federation of Education Associations is to hold regional meetings in the United States, Canada, England, China, Japan and other countries to acquaint persons of large means with the immeasurable opportunities afforded by contributing to such a cause. Large endowment is necessary, not only that more committees like those already functioning may get to work, but that the federation may have a permanent and effectual headquarters.

Tolls as Agents of Speed

MODERNITY'S latest in the transportation field comes in the guise of antiquity. Toll charges—for ages a check on the free movement of even the ox cart—would be employed to unleash the motorcar's full power on the four-lane, privately controlled express highway between Boston and New York, for which plans have just been announced. Intended as a straight, clear speedway, with few intersections or other hindrances which make potential motorcar speeds hazardous or impossible on crowded public highways, this super-road would cost, it is estimated, \$500,000,000, which the promoters believe could be collected in tolls within ten years.

As to the widespread demand for such facilities there can be little question. Whether the general public should provide them through taxes on users and nonusers or whether those directly benefited, including bus and truck lines, should pay for them through tolls, is a larger issue. Special facilities, such as causeways, bridges and tunnels, have been built increasingly in recent years on the basis of repayment by tolls. On a wider scale the application of motorcar registration fees and gasoline taxes to highway construction mark an effort to place a larger share of road costs on those who use the roads most. Whether this policy is now to be extended to the building of toll roads is a question which may interest the nondriver almost as much as the driver.

"Alas for Those That Never Sing"

"I HEAR America singing," sang Walt Whitman. Ernest Bloch, composer, wanted to realize literally the poet's experience. So, writing "America," his tribute, in the form of an "Epic Rhapsody," to his adoptive country, which won Musical America's \$3000 symphony prize, he set down for its conclusion an anthem. "It is the hope of the composer," he wrote on the flyleaf of the score, "that this anthem will become known and beloved, that the audience will rise to sing it, becoming thus an active and enthusiastic part of the work and its message of faith and hope."

But when Bloch's "America" was produced, almost simultaneously, by a half-dozen or more of the leading symphony orchestras of the United States, the audiences failed generally to do what the composer expected of them. Perhaps they were not sufficiently familiar with the music; perhaps they felt it unsuitable that listeners should presume to intrude with their voices into the tonal scheme of a great orchestra; perhaps Americans are too self-conscious to be a singing people. Whatever the reason, it appears that those performances were most effective in which the audience left the artistic expression to the players and the singers engaged for the occasion.

It may be of interest to survey the disparate behavior of audiences in the various sections of the United States. In New York, copies of the piano score of the anthem were distributed with the program books, and when the choral portion was reached, the people, at a signal from Mr. Damrosch, rose—but they did not lift their voices in song. In Boston, the listeners were not supplied with music or words, nor did Mr. Koussevitzky invite them to take part in the proceedings. Nevertheless, at the Friday concert, a few bold ones rose, and the rest of the audience straggled to its feet in their wake; but the singing was left to the Harvard and Radcliffe undergraduates on the platform. At the Saturday concert the hearers remained in their seats. This latter example was followed by the Chicago audiences.

In Los Angeles, where hearts of men are less fettered by tradition, the vocal score had been distributed to patrons two weeks in advance of the concert. But only a portion of the people actually joined in the singing, and the results, in the words of the Monitor's Los Angeles music critic, "left much to the imagination." The most original method, probably, was that followed by Mr. Reiner in Cincinnati, where a chorus of 135 "Mothersingers" was placed on the stage, and another of 1000 school pupils in the gallery. Here, instead of singing, the audience was so moved emotionally that, to quote the Monitor's reviewer, "throughout the last five minutes, applause, cheering and shouts of 'Bravo' made the music almost inaudible."

Presently, when the tumult and the shouting have died away, the people will be in a position to decide whether it is best that they should join with their orchestras in such a patriotic manifestation. In the meantime, whatever their verdict, they will appreciate the courtesy of one of America's adopted sons in giving this musical expression to his gratitude.

Editorial Notes

At the announcement that a road in Iowa is to be named the "Dvorak Highway" one wonders if this may not be the first instance, in the United States, at least, of the naming of a highway for a musician. One wonders also how many of those who roll over it will pronounce the name in the Czech way, "Dvorzhak."

Perhaps the popularity of Mr. Radio's nightly reception may be accounted for by the fact that he has either abolished the receiving line or renamed it antenna.

Every step which lessens the geographic and cultural distances between nations may rightly be said to mark a milestone on the road to peace.

The Year's Victories for Peace

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

NOTABLE advances have been made during the past twelve months in sheathing the swords of the world. The nations are losing their faith in armed security. They are relying more and more upon arbitral processes for the settlement of their international difficulties. The popularity of war steadily wanes. The popularity of peace steadily increases. The peoples of the earth have come to believe that war can and will be overcome, that world justice, good will and peace can and will be achieved.

In reviewing this year's victories for peace, it will be well to remember that there are not a few points of friction among certain nations that temper somewhat one's optimism with respect to the present world situation. Russia remains the great international enigma. Misunderstandings between Poland and Lithuania continue. China and Japan have come to an impasse in their mutual relations.

On the brighter side of the picture, it is not difficult to discover the emergence of a will to peace among statesmen, diplomats, and people generally. The Paris Peace Pact, signed by the representatives of fifteen nations in the capital city of the French Republic, August 27, stands out as the year's most conspicuous advance toward a warless world. Practically every nation on earth has signified its intention of adhering to this treaty for the renunciation of war. In this covenant of peace the high contracting parties "condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy." They further agree "that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means."

It is recognized, of course, that the ratification of this pact by the nations will not automatically put a stop to war. But there is something here to stir the imagination. A treaty formally renouncing war has at last become an accomplished fact. War is to be stripped of its legal sanctions. It is to be shorn of its glory. Future generations will doubtless regard this pact as the turning point of human history, marking the hour when war for the first time was officially repudiated and condemned as an instrument of national policy.

Arbitration, as an international policy, grows in popularity. At the sixth Pan-American Conference held in Havana, early in 1928, the subject of arbitration was discussed at great lengths. A resolution was approved to the effect that "the American Republics adopt obligatory arbitration as the means which they will employ for the pacific solution of their international differences of a juridical character." It was also decided at Havana that a conference of the American republics should be convened in Washington to draft a convention of conciliation and arbitration. That conference is now in session.

The cause of arbitration and mediation has been well served by the recent averting of the threatened war between Paraguay and Bolivia. It seemed for a while that the boundary dispute between these two countries would result in armed conflict and a formal declaration of war. Paraguay insisted that Bolivia had made an unwarranted attack on certain of her forts. Bolivia countered by making a similar charge against Paraguay. Steps were taken toward the mobilization of the military forces of the two countries. The war spirit ran high, especially in Bolivia, following the capture by Bolivian troops of Fort Boqueron.

At this juncture the peace machinery of the world began to function. The good offices of Spain, Argentina, the Council of the League of Nations and the Pan-American Conference of Conciliation and Arbitration were offered to these South American republics for the peaceful settlement of their differences.

Mr. Briand, president of the League's Council, sent a cabled message to the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay reminding them of their obligations to maintain the peace. It was also announced in Paris that a special session of the Council would be convened in the event of war.

Paraguay, on December 17, accepted the mediation offer of Secretary of State Kellogg, who was acting in the premises as the chairman of the Pan-American Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration. The following day Bolivia accepted the good offices of this conference. At the same time, the Bolivian forces were ordered to cease their attacks on Paraguayan troops. Within another twenty-four hours the Bolivian Minister and the acting Paraguayan Minister were meeting with the Pan-American Conference's special committee on conciliation to determine the scope of the proposed settlement by mediation. Mr. Briand, in the meantime, stated that the Council would not be called into special session in view of the strong likelihood that peace would be established through the conciliatory efforts of the Pan-American Conference.

This incident has dramatized the strength and far-reaching significance of the peace movement. A war anywhere has now become the concern of the whole world. And the corollary to that truth is that the public opinion of the nations is being organized on the side of peace and against war.

Nor would any reference to Pan-American relations be complete without a word regarding President-elect Hoover's good-will mission. Mr. Hoover, in personally visiting many of the Central and South American republics, and in interviewing the heads of states, has earned for himself the distinction of being one of the world's most successful peacemakers.

The new arbitration treaty between the United States and France, signed in Washington on February 6, represents a considerable advance in the development of arbitral processes. A similar type of treaty has been entered into between the United States and England, and negotiations are under way for an extension of the form of arbitration to many other nations. It will be recalled, too, that a treaty of friendship and arbitration between Italy and Greece was signed in September. During the current year, Secretary of State Kellogg has filled up the vacancies on many of the commissions of arbitration, set up by the Bryan "breathing spell" treaties of 1913-14.

The Commission on Arbitration and Security, instituted by the League's Preparatory Commission on Disarmament, has undertaken a study of the causes of international conflict as a prior step to the ultimate cutting down of military establishments. The Ninth Assembly of the League of Nations on September 21 adopted a resolution "recommending for consideration by states members and non-members of the League of Nations" a "model treaty to strengthen the means for preventing war." This, the assembly said, would "serve to increase the guarantees of security." This model treaty provides for the development of mutual confidence "by strengthening the means of preventing war" and for the acceptance by the high contracting parties of provisional recommendations "to prevent any measures being taken by the parties which may have a prejudicial effect on the execution of settlement by the Council."

It is significant to note that the question of the adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice has again occupied the attention of President Coolidge. Senator Gillett of Massachusetts introduced a resolution in the Senate on February 6 which ventured to suggest to the President "the advisability of a further exchange of views with the signatory states in order to establish whether the differences between the United States and the signatory states can be satisfactorily adjusted." The election of Mr. Charles E. Hughes to a judgeship in the World Court and the recently expressed concern of President Coolidge as to the future relationship of the United States to that body have immeasurably increased the interest of the American public in the subject of arbitration.

It is in the field of politics where clashes threatening the peace of the world most often occur. Franco-German

relations are, in many respects, the key to European stability. The year 1928 has witnessed the gradual strengthening of the ties of understanding between these two countries. There have been differences of opinion, frankly expressed and very often bitterly expressed. Dr. Stresemann, on January 30, demanded French evacuation of the Rhineland, saying that military occupancy of that territory constituted "an impregnable barrier to a Franco-German rapprochement." The German Foreign Minister declared that his country had met all of the requirements of the Versailles Treaty and that the Coblenz and Mayence areas of the Rhine should be evacuated. M. Briand, in Geneva in September, denied that Germany had fully met the terms of that treaty. The resulting situation was for a time serious. In the meantime the question of reparations had forged to the front. A settlement of that vexing problem now seems imminent.

China occupied the center of the stage of world events for a considerable length of time during the past twelve months. Chang Tso-lin's peaceful surrender of Peiping on June 1 paved the way for the establishment of the new Nationalist Government, with its capital at Nanking. China, it now appears, is about to recover her full sovereignty as a member of the family of nations. The United States signed a new tariff treaty with China on July 25 and by that act announced to the world its purpose of helping China to a position not only of political independence, but of economic self-respect. Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium have now signed similar treaties.

During 1928, America's relations with Mexico took a decided turn for the better. The action of the Supreme Court of Mexico in declaring unconstitutional the fifty-year time limit on oil concessions relieved this particular controversy of much of its tenses. The Mexican Congress, on January 28, amended its petroleum laws so as to strike out from these concessions the time limit that had proved so objectionable to the Washington Government.

In the political realm, Geneva continues to exercise a pacific influence on the conduct of the nations. Incidentally, it may be said that Spain has returned to the League and has been given a three-year term on the Council, and has been made eligible for re-election in 1931. Reference has already been made to the advisory intervention of the League's Council in the boundary dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay. The convening, at regular intervals, of the Council and the Assembly, makes possible the strategic coming together of the political and diplomatic leaders of the nations for conference and common counsel. Rubbing shoulders often has the happy effect of pacifying the belligerent moods of foreign ministers and state dignitaries. The various commissions and committees of the League continue to render a service of inestimable value to the world at large. These activities cover a large range of interests, the foremost of which has to do with disarmament.

The League's Preparatory Disarmament Commission, with which the United States is officially related, has been hard at work for the past three years in getting the stage set for an international disarmament conference. The League Assembly, at its meeting in September, applauded the signing of the Kellogg multilateral treaty, and it was felt by many that the time had come for the convening of the proposed disarmament conference. Others were of the opinion that the Rhineland situation and the misunderstandings then existing as a result of the announcement of the Anglo-French naval accord precluded the calling of such a conference in the immediate future. The Assembly finally instructed Dr. J. L. London, Minister of The Netherlands to France, and president of the preparatory commission, to convene that commission "in any case" by the forepart of 1929, keeping in touch in the interim with the numerous extra-League naval discussions.

Following the December meeting of the Council in Lugano, it was announced by Dr. Landon that the Preparatory Disarmament Commission would be convened probably in April. The dates suggested were April 8 and 15. It is expected that the American Government will participate as heretofore in the deliberations of this body. It has also been announced that the League's committee of experts to discuss the control of the manufacture of armaments will meet in Geneva on March 11.

It is in the realm of public opinion where peace has come off more than conquer. The people who would have to do the fighting if war were declared are obviously determined to maintain peace. They resist in an intelligent and constructive way every effort of their respective governments to go on with the military methods of former days. Two examples of the potency of public opinion will suffice to show the gains for peace resulting from an aroused public interest in international affairs.

The Navy Department's proposal to construct seventy-one war vessels at an estimated cost of \$740,000,000 was met with such an irresistible tide of public disapproval that the sponsors of the bill gave up hope of getting the measure through Congress. The American public has been opposed by the public in a manner primarily because of the vast sums involved, but rather because of the international distrust that would thereby be created. The public believed that the authorization of such a program would be exceedingly untimely and that it would imperil the formulation of a policy of universal disarmament. The lower House of Congress, responsive to the will of the people, passed a modified bill for the construction of fifteen cruisers and one aircraft carrier, to cost approximately \$274,000,000. The "big navy" program had been cut down from seventy-one to sixteen ships. President Coolidge has now asked that the Senate, in acting upon the pending cruiser bill, cut out the time limit clause on the building of these ships. The popular protest against the so-called Anglo-French naval agreement is another case in point.

The pen with which Secretary of State Kellogg signed the Paris Peace Pact had engraved on it the words, "Si vis pacem, para pacem" (If you wish for peace, prepare for peace). Believing that to be true, large and influential sections of the leadership of every nation are promoting the ends of peace through the processes of education.

More international conferences were convened during the past year than had ever before been held in a similar length of time. The preliminary conference to make arrangements for a universal religious peace congress met in Geneva, September 12 to 15. A world committee of seventy was created at that conference, representative of eleven of the world's living faiths, to organize the religious forces of mankind in support of the peace movement. The Centennial Conference of the American Peace Society in Cleveland, May 7 to 11, and the Good Will Congress of the World Alliance in New York during the armistice season, were constructively educational in character. The Williamstown Institute of Politics, and similar discussions and round-table conferences on scores of college campuses turn the searchlight of publicity on current political trends and in this way divest many existing international situations of their implicit threat to peace.

The National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War has sponsored a study conference on the Paris Pact in many states during the past six weeks. A British-American women's crusade has been instituted for the purpose of securing the early ratification of the anti-war treaty by Great Britain and the United States. The Committee on World Friendship Among Children presented 30,000 Friendship School bags to the children of Mexico through former President Calles. Through the good-will projects of this committee the children of the nations are learning the arts of peace.

The year's victories for peace stand out in conspicuous outline as the new year dawns. The future is full of promise.